**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेश पचौरी)** : सदन की कार्यवाही दोपहर के भोजन के लिए 2.30 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-seven minutes past one of the clock

The House reassembled after lunch at thirtythree minutes past two of the clock

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAMA SHANKER KAUSHIK) in the Chair.]

## THE ENERGY CONSERVATION BILL, 2001

DR. A.R. KIDWAI (Delhi): Sir, this is a very important Bill, because electricity, in the modern life, represents not only the way of life, but also our entire development of agriculture, industry and society depends on electrical energy. Therefore, it is high-time that we gave importance to the conservation of the energy resources, especially in the field of electricity.

The Bill, today we have, is for the conservation. This is a subject in which the consumer himself is interested, because he has to pay for the high charges caused by the wastage of energy. The Government would do well to reduce wastage and to conserve electricity. It must ensure that the appliances which are used are made according to specifications required for the least consumption of energy. Sometimes, cheap varieties of electrical appliances are available. They consume a lot of energy. We not only lose energy, but the consumer has to pay. So, the first important thing which has not been given much importance in this Bill is to ensure that all electrical appliances which are manufactured are efficient; and conservation of energy is assured. They should also be properly tested.

The other important aspect is that we must educate our children and our people, right from the school age, that they should use energy where it is absolutely necessary, put it off when it is not required. This has to be done. I have seen in the offices sometimes. Even our officers and peons have to be trained when to use the light and fans and when to put them off. These are some of the very important aspects of conservation.

But I have some doubts about this Bill. In the name of conservation of energy, the consumers can be harassed by the staff of the Electricity Boards. In the process, some of them try to make extra money. Therefore, a kind of discipline is required among the staff to deal with consumers. They

should be properly trained and follow certain principles. We must ensure that these provisions are not used for the harassment of the small consumers; and against the people who are already suffering because of the faulty distrubution system. Illegal power connections should be checked. Wrong meter reading, speeding up of the meter or slowing down of the meter should be checked so that consumers and the electricity suppliers are not cheated. This is more important.

I want to know from the Government why has it not thought it fit, till today, to use electronic meters which cannot be tampered with? Electronic meters will instill confidence in the minds of the consumers as well as in the minds of the suppliers. It is high time electronic meters are used in the domestic sector as well as in the industrial sector and everywhere because these cannot be tampered with. It gives correct meter reading and the energy consumed can easily be assessed. Electricity is something which can be easily monitored by electronic equipment, by electronic gadgets not only in each house, but also in the areas where it is distributed. The defect in the collection of revenue can easily be detected and corrected. This will be very useful for the kind of electrical energy which we are dealing with, to control it and find out the defects. I do not know why it is not being done.

I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Government to the conservation of energy aspect. It is good; it should be done. If you are not able to manage distribution, if you are not able to manage generation of electricity, how are you going to deal with conservation? It is not a minor matter. Today, I know of cases wherein very few plants are generating electricity up to the targeted capacity. I know of cases where coal and hydrocarbon inputs do not reach the plants. These are sold before they enter the premises of the plants. The maintenance of the plants is also defective. As a result, the production is low. First of all, the Government should try to improve the production, at least, to the targeted capacity by proper maintenance of the plants and proper utilisation of the fuel.

Today, major parts of our earnings are spent on the imports of oil and hydro-carbons. This is the largest single item on which our export earnings are spent. We can reduce it provided we economise in the consumption and make proper use. Therefore, it is necessary that, first, we pay attention to generation to the targeted capacity and to the proper maintenance of plants.

Secondly, it is the distribution where we have failed and where also, there are complaints that the consumer is harassed. These are areas where, if you pay proper attention, we can really meet the requirements.

The most important thing I would like to draw your attention to is the haphazard, unsound, technical planning of our electrical generation. Till today, we have not been able to make up a proper mix of various forms of electricity available, thermal, hydro-electric, solar and non-conventional energy. If you want to provide energy at an economic rate to the farmers and to the consumers, a proper mix of the thermal, hydel and other non-conventional energy forms is necessary. It has not yet been spelt out. India has the capacity of utilising 80,000 mw of hydro-electric energy. Today, we are using only 20,000 mw of the hydel energy. In spite of such a great potential, we are not able to utilise it. The obsession is that hydel energy can be generated if we have large dams. Large dams help only control the water supply for the irrigation areas. But, if there are no large dams, even then, hydel energy can be generated in small units. China is an example where smaller streams, depressions and falls are being utilised for the generation of electricity to meet the requirements of the local inhabitants without any grid system. It is called the micro-hydel system. We can go even up to 25 mw hydel system for supply in the rural areas with this generation, at least in the hilly regions. Today, Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, the hilly areas in Uttaranchal are deficient in electricity. Why can't they be supplied hydel energy locally which they can manage themselves? We think that if we have to generate electricity, we should borrow from the World Bank, we should have large dams and then only, we can utilise the hydel potential. This kind of concept, we must give up and we should try to make every use of this.

The most important thing is the non-use of the solar energy in India. Fortunately, India is located in an area where there is a high intensity solar energy available. If Japan or the USA or the UK or the European countries can utilise solar energy, why not India with its excellent location for the generation of photo-voltaic energy? There is a demand by the rural areas, for irrigation purposes for isolated areas, where we cannot supply through grids. This is an ideal system, the solar system. It is true that it is expensive to instal. But, fortunately, India has the technology for manufacturing the solar cells. Therefore, this should be preferred, particularly for the rural areas. We should see that every rural area has its own independent supply based on solar energy. Nine months a year, at least

nine months a year, there is clear sun over the country. And it is a kind of energy for which we do not have to pay.

Whatever the initial expenses may be, this is the energy which is freely available. Why has the Government not paid any attention to solar energy? This is the one form of energy where we should have gone for maximum expenditure, for maximum development. So, these are the lopsided policies. The planning, development and use of electricity in this country is technically unsound. We need a review. There must be a high level commission, regarding the proper development, consisting of technical experts only so that they can advise how to develop it. In India, we are fortunate that we are capable of manufacturing all electrical equipments, whether it is thermal power generation or hydro-electricity or solar energy. Our equipment is world-class equipment, which is sold outside India. But they are not able to utilise. If we are deficient in manufacturing, if we could not produce, I can imagine the constraint of importing equipment. But when we are able to manufacture and export, why can't we concentrate on the maximum production of energy through our own plants? We have got the example of Chaukha Project in Bhutan. It is India which has helped Bhutan to set up the Chaukha Project, and this one Project alone, set up by BHEL, is supplying the entire energy not only to Bhutan, but also to the entire Eastern India. Today, the supply of energy in West Bengal, Assam and Bihar is a happy situation and can be fully utilised, provided you utilise the Chaukha Project fully, which has been set up by our own engineers, by our own manufacturers. If it can be done in Chaukha, why can't it be done in other parts of the country? Why has the Koel Karo Project not yet been implemented so far? So, these are the questions to be answered by the Government. All these things--the electricity generation, the electricity distribution, have suffered. It is a total neglect by the Government, and we are suffering today. Our production is suffering. Our agriculture and industries are suffering, because no scientific planning and development has been done in this area. Planning should not depend on major projects and dams. Planning should be based on immediate methods, how we can generate energy to meet the requirements of the country. This is a very critical area and it requires serious attention. I think the Government should come up with the proposal for setting up a technical committee and take the House into confidence regarding its future fuel programmes. Thank you very much.

**श्री मनोहर कान्त ध्यानी** (उत्तरांचल) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ऊर्जा संरक्षण विधेयक, 2001 का समर्थन करने खड़ा हुआ हूं।

आज के युग में किसी भी प्रकार के विकास, किसी भी प्रकार की तरक्की और खासकर कृषि के विकास के लिए ऊर्जा एक आवश्यक अंग है। लेकिन हमारे देश की ऐसी विडम्बना है कि हम ने इस ओर जितने-जितने प्रयास किए, इस दिशा में सुधार की जितनी व्यवस्थाएं कीं उतने-उतने ही इस क्षेत्र के कुप्रबंधन के कारण इस में गड़बड़ियां होने लगीं और सारे प्रदेशों में, खासकर बड़े प्रदेशों की माली हालत खराब होने का एक बड़ा कारण उन के विद्युत बोर्डों का भारी घाटा भी रहा है। अविभाज्य उत्तर प्रदेश एक विशाल प्रदेश था और उसके पास जल-विद्युत के अथाह साधन थे। पूरे देश के बारे में लगभग 85,000 जल-विद्युत पैदा करने की क्षमता का आकलन विशेषज्ञों द्वारा किया गया था, उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश का जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र था, जो अब उत्तरांचल के नाम से एक अलग राज्य बन गया है, उसकी अकेली क्षमता लगभग 35,000 मेगावाट आंकी गई थी और अनेक योजनाओं पर काम भी शुरु हुए थे, लेकिन जिस कुप्रबंधन का ज़िक्र मैं बार-बार कर रहा हूं, उसके कारण मनेरी-भाली चरण 2, लखवाड़-व्यासी ऐसी बड़ी परियोजनाएं थीं, जो मिलकर लगभग 800 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करतीं लेकिन बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पैसा लगाकर उनका काम बंद कर दिया गया। वहां जो कार्यरत् इंजीनियर थे, उनका कहना था कि अगर उस वक्त मनेरी-भाली में मात्र 80, 90 या अधिकतम 100 करोड़ लग गया होता तो 340 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होने लग जाता। लगभग उसी समय उत्तर प्रदेश में अनेक स्थान पर थर्मल पावर हाऊस खड़े किए गए जिनके बारे में हम जानते हैं कि वे आज केन्द्र को बेच दिए गए हैं। इसी का परिणाम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का जो सकल कर्जा लगभग 78,000 करोड़ है, उसमें से बिजली बोर्ड के खाते में लगभग 35,000 करोड़ का घाटा है जो इस बात को दर्शाता है कि प्रदेशों की जो जर्जर आर्थिक स्थिति है उसमें बिजली बोर्डों की जो अव्यवस्था है, कुप्रबंधन के कारण जो गड़बड़ हो रही है, वह इसका एक बड़ा कारण है। हम यदि इसका सम्पूर्ण विचार करें और संसार के जो बाकी देश हैं, उनमें जो लाइन लॉस आदि चीजें हैं, इस बारे में देखें तो हम पाते हैं कि कुछ देशों में तो यह 5 से 11 परसैंट ही है, पर अपने देश में, शायद दिल्ली में भी, वह 40 परसैंट या इससे भी ज्यादा है। लाइन लास से भी हमारे उत्पादन के जो पूरे लाभ मिलने चाहिए वे मिल नहीं पाते हैं और इसी का कारण है कि जो योजनाएं बनती है या अपेक्षाएं होती हैं, उनका जो आधार होता है, वह आधार पहले से ही कमजोर हो जाता है और इसके कारण से समाज को विकास और तरक्की में जो लाभ मिलना चाहिए, वह मिल नहीं पाता है और बिजली के कारण जो तरक्की आनी चाहिए, वह आ नहीं पाती है।

यह अच्छी बात है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने सम्पूर्णता का विचार करके इस विधेयक को लाने का विचार किया है। आज हमारे बीच में स्वर्गीय कुमार मंगलम जी नहीं हैं, उन्होंने इस योजना को, इस_विधेयक को बनाने में बड़ा परिश्रम किया था और सारे प्रान्तों में एक प्रकार की सहमति बनी थी लेकिन जब हम इन चीजों को आगे बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं तो हम देखते हैं कि हमारे सामने जो प्रोजेक्ट चल रहे हैं, वे लेट हो रहे हैं। मैं दो प्रोजेक्ट्स को बहुत नज़दीक से जानता हूं - हिमाचल प्रदेश में नाथ्था-झाकरी है, वह 1500 मेगावाट का प्रोजेक्ट है और यदि यह प्रोजेक्ट समय से बन गया होता तो उसका लाभ समाज को मिलता। लेकिन हमारे अनेक माननीय सदस्य, जो स्थायी समिति के सदस्य हैं, वे जानते हैं कि पिछली बार केवल असावधानी

के कारण उनकी सुरंगों में पानी भर गया और उसके कारण से लगभग 500 से 700 करोड़ का नुकसान हो गया और वह प्रोजेक्ट और एक साल लेट हो गया। हमारे यहां टिहरी एक बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना है जिसके पहले चरण में 1,000 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा होनी है और उसको दिसम्बर, 2002 तक कार्य करना है। लेकिन स्थिति क्या है? अभी वहां स्पिलवे का कार्य शुरू नहीं हुआ है और स्पिलवे का कार्य शुरू होने के बाद, 18 महीनों के बाद ही वह कार्य कर सकता है लेकिन दिन-प्रतिदिन उसकी लागत बढ़ रही है। महोदय, आश्चर्य होता है कि लगभग 196 करोड़ रुपए की लागत का प्रोजेक्ट आज लगभग 6,000 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर जा रहा है। यह सारी व्यवस्था करने से पहले हमें यह विचार करना पड़ेगा कि हम जो प्रोजेक्ट बनाते हैं, उसमें कहीं पर्यावरण आता है, कहीं वन का भाग आता है, कहीं पुनर्वास का विषय आता है, इसलिए सरकार को एकमुश्त इन योजनाओं के लिए पहले से ही निश्चय करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि हम आज भी देखते हैं कि टिहरी से लोग उठ नहीं रहे हैं। जिनके मकान हैं, जिनकी जमीनें हैं वे चले गए हैं लेकिन जो किराएदार हैं, वे पगड़ी मांग रहे हैं। वे एक प्रकार से अतिरिक्त पैसा मांग रहे हैं, वे कह रहे हैं कि दुकान के बदले आपने दुकान दे दी, हमको दुकान हटानी है, इसलिए अब उसका खर्च भी दीजिए। अब प्रश्न उठेगा कि अगर उनको देना है तो जो मकान का मालिक है, वह भी मांग करेगा, जो जमीन का मालिक है, वह भी मांग करेगा, जो वकील है, वह भी मांग करेगा। ये जो बुराइयां हैं, ये देरी के कारण पैदा होती हैं। इसलिए जब कोई प्रोजेक्ट बने तो सरकार को इन बातों को एक बार में ही तय कर देना चाहिए। आखिर बिजली बातों से तो पैदा नहीं होगी, बिजली तो प्रोजेक्ट से ही पैदा होगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में लोगों ने हाईडिल की जो उपेक्षा की है, उसके कारण आज देश कठिनाई में है। हम लोग आज दो प्रकार के लोगों से परेशान हैं - एक तो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय षड्यंत्रों से हम परेशान हैं। अपनी मशीनों को बेचने के लिए फ्रांस, इंग्लैंड और दूसरे देशों ने हमारे यहां थर्मल को प्रोत्साहित किया और हमारा यहां जैसा तंत्र है, उसने भी इसमें योगदान दिया। इसके कारण बिजली महंगी होती चली गई। महोदय, हमारे यहां जो बिजली बनेगी, उस प्रोजेक्ट की लागत 200 करोड़ रुपए से चलकर 6,000 करोड़ रुपए होने पर भी वह 2.40 रुपए प्रति यूनिट बनेगी और 11 वर्ष में वे 6,000 करोड़ रुपए भी निकल आएंगे। जल विद्युत की यह स्थिति है कि इतना अधिक पैसा लगने के बाद भी 11 वर्ष में यह अपनी लागत को पूरा कर लेगी।

महोदय, अभी एक दिन टिहरी के बारे में अखबार में निकला कि सी.बी.आई. ने कुछ सरकारी अधिकारियों को पकड़ लिया, हमने सरकार को इसके बारे में लिखा लेकिन सरकार मौन हो गई। अगर कोई अधिकारी पकड़ा जाता है तो सरकार को उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। सी.बी.आई. जब करेगी, तब करेगी लेकिन सरकार को फौरन इस पर विचार करना चाहिए कि इसमें कैसी शक्तियां इन्वॉल्व हैं, जो निर्माण करने वाली संस्थाएं हैं ये कैसी हैं, उनका कार्यकरण कैसा है? वह 11,000 करोड़ रुपए का घपला था, स्पिलवे में भी था वह घपला। ये जो चीजें हैं, इन पर भी सरकार को किसी न किसी रूप में विचार करना पड़ेगा। यह जो लागत बढ़ती है, यह केवल इसलिए नहीं बढ़ती कि बाजार में रेट बढ़ते हैं, मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ती है, ये

**3.00 P.M.**

इसलिए भी बढ़ते हैं क्योंकि इसमें भ्रष्टाचार इन्वॉल्व हो गया, इसमें लूट-खसोट इन्वॉल्व हो गई और कई बार इरादतन देरी की जाती है क्योंकि जितनी देरी होगी, उतना ही भ्रष्टाचार का रास्ता जीवित रहेगा। इन सारी बातों पर विचार करना चाहिए और हाईडिल को भी प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। इस ऐक्ट में शायद कहीं पर है कि यह थर्मल की ओर झुका हुआ है। इसमें थर्मल के बारे में कुछ छूट, उस पर निर्णय करने की शक्तियों की एकरूपता दिखाई देती है लेकिन हाईडिल के बारे में कहीं कुछ कमी है। इसलिए जिस तरह की छूट थर्मल के बारे में निर्णय करने के बारे में है, उसी तरह की छूट हाईडिल के बारे में भी होनी चाहिए और हाईडिल के बारे में प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए नहीं तो देश के गरीब लोग बिजली के लिए तरसते रहेंगे, गरीब को कभी बिजली प्राप्त नहीं होगी और बिजली के प्लांट लगाकर भी वे बिजली प्राप्त नहीं कर पाएंगे, बिजली केवल संपन्न लोगों की प्रॉपर्टी होकर रह जाएगी, हम इसी दिशा की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस विधेयक का लाभ वास्तव में आम जनता को देना है तो सरकार को इन बुराइयों को दूर करना चाहिए और अंतिम रूप से हमारी हाईडिल की जो क्षमता है एक लाख पचास हजार मैगावाट की, उसके दोहन के लिए संपूर्ण शक्ति लगानी चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी वाणी को विराम देता हूं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, now, we are discussing energy audit. This is not actually power audit. It is the Power Minister who has piloted this Bill; -- I am very happy that Mr. Naik is also sitting here --there was a confusion going on as to who was going to pilot this Bill; of course, Mr. Prabhu has piloted this Bill. Before I talk about power conservation, right now, in front of our eyes, we can see two fans running on this side and four fans running on that side, but there is no one to take the air. अभी विद्युत के बारे में बोल रहे थे कि गरीबों को विद्युत नहीं मिलती, चोरी, लॉस सभी की बात करते हैं। And, this we find everywhere. Of course, this Bill has come now. But my complaint is that it has come too late. It is a question of prioritisation that we are talking about. When we are talking about energy conservation, I remember, when Mr. Kidwai Saheb was discussing this, he talked about energy policy. Energy audit is not something which can be looked at in isolation. Till now, in the last 50 years, we did not have an integrated energy policy. We need to have an integrated energy policy; but, we don't have an Energy Ministry. Of course, when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, he constituted the Energy Ministry, and Mr. Sathe was the Energy Minister. So, what we need is an integrated energy policy; and energy conservation can be a part of the

integrated energy policy. It is not power. Our thrust is not on power. Our thrust is not on the kilowatt. What does an energy audit mean? If we do an energy audit, it will not be in terms of kilowatt; it will be in terms of kilocalorie. Everything will be converted into kilocalorie. So, on the fossil sources, be it coal or nuclear, from wherever the energy is coming, what type of control do we have? We saw a discussion on this on BBC; I saw it; I do not know how many of us have seen it. Some leading journalists were discussing and saying, "There may not be another World War; but if at all there is a World War tomorrow, then, the war will not be over a piece of land; but they would want to capture energy sources. It will be for water; it will be for coal; it will be for oil." Now, who is going to conserve this? I must say; the Standing Committee on Energy -- the Leader of this House, Shri Jaswant Singh was the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Energy -- we have Standing Committee on Energy but we don't have a Ministry of Energy -- in their Twenty-Sixth Report had recommended -- it is one of the major recommendations of that Committee -- that we must have an integrated energy policy, -- this will cover this -- and an integrated fuel policy. Unless we have a fuel policy whether, I am going to use hydro-carbons or liquid fuel for power generation or for fertilisers. Am I going to use gas today only for fertiliser or for power or for something else? Unless we have an integrated fuel policy, this cannot succeed. Subsequently, when I see the history of this Energy Conservation Bill in this House, in 1996, when the United Front Government was in power, -- Shri Deve Gowda was the Prime Minister -- when there was a petroleum price hike, -- Mr. Naik should be happy that I am not talking about the petroleum price hike when he is the Petroleum Minister -- when we were opposing the price hike, there was a memorable speech from Shri Satish Agarwal, and he talked about demand management. At that time, from the other side, I was also opposing the hike, but then I, on behalf of my party, suggested that we need demand management; we cannot go on talking about supply alone -- Mr. Prabhu is a Chartered Accountant and he is a professional -- we cannot talk only about supply, in a capital-starved country. For 1 lakh megawatt, a country would require Rs.4 lakh crores. So, that much money has to come from private investment. But the point is, how much is my requirement? As I was showing just now, even in my house, when my mother gets the electricity bill, she asks me: "Why is it that this month's bill is not less than last month's? You are in Parliament and we have not used the fan and light in one room." So, the energy audit starts from home. That is the major point. The major thrust is that energy audit has to start from home; it

should not only be in industries. I think, for this Bill, we should have taken help from the British Energy Audit system. In the sectors which you have included, of course, you have included transport now; otherwise, originally, this Bill was, more or less, for power alone. When we talked about energy management, demand management, the thrust was -- we had suggested here; we had recommended here -- that energy audit should be made mandatory. But the priority has not been there. We had given priority to supply, to fast-track power projects. And it has been done so, unfortunately, by whosoever has been in the Government, from 1991 onwards. The Bill has come today, after the Standing Committee has scrutinised it. But that priority was not there. When you talk about energy, when you talk about power, what is your peak power level? What is the peak shortage? It is 14.5% or 20%. Now, what should be our aim? Should I go after getting power capacity addition as much as possible for the peak, knowing fully well that your difference between the peak and off-peak is 50%? When the peak power is there, supposing three sets are running, then off-peak is there, all of a sudden the turbine has to stop; the whole problem of today's ENRON, SEBs, Skyvet or public is that in the off-peak hours, who is going to stop the machine? No one wants to stop the machines. What then the thrust should be for a capital-starved country? How do I chop off the peak? How do I stagger the loads so that peak load comes down? Agricultural load and industrial load should not come down simultaneously. Our thrust is not there. Our priority is not there. Our priority, what Mr. Satish Agarwal said at that time, was, "ऋणम् कृत्वा घृतम् पिवेत।" No. We need much more power; we know out of this much million tonnes of petroleum products, 75% is import. Demand management does not mean being miser. Our power consumption is less. It is a poor country. Should I go on reducing power consumption? No. The problem in this country has been that there has been energy complacency. Unless the energy complacency is removed, energy efficiency cannot come. What we are seeing today is energy complacency. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not about public, what about us?

AN HON. MEMBER: We are also complacent.

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: That is what I am saying. There has been energy complacency right from this House also when I say what our priority should be. 70% of our import is of petroleum products, for the transport sector. I mean this Bill, I mean the stress has been too much on

power, though you have added certain things further. So, what does this Bill actually try? It is just a start.. I must say that it is just a start. It is not the incentive payment or the penalty that is the most important point. But what is the most important part is this, and there I have a little difference because the Standing Committee has something. In the Bill you say that this energy audit is verification, monitoring and analysis of use of energy. I think that was in your original Bill. Afterwards, you have extended it to include submission of technical report containing recommendations for improving energy efficiency and so on. I think you should have restricted up to this only. First, the energy consciousness must come. That should come, I say, in industry and transport. Government offices should also be included in it. Should I have a centralised air-conditioning? What is the energy efficiency? Or, should I have an air-conditioner for each room? Now, this is energy complacency which does not make us think about this. So, by energy audit what we wanted was there should be energy audit for industry, for any one, and that you should have a balance sheet. Similarly, for energy audit, if you audit and you say, okay, the turnover was this -- turnover not in terms of money; turnover in terms of whatever the output is -- in physical terms, what was the energy consumption for that year and in the next year how much I am achieving. You have a plus, minus, ten per cent energy consumption and I will term it as a petro-cost, the biggest problem that we are facing now is petroleum products. The biggest price that the poor man has to be affected by because it is cyclic in nature, it is not that Mr. Ram Naik is facing, the country has been facing this for the last forty years. The petroleum market will be volatile, unless I have a control over it. Now, how do I have a control on that? Each and every one of us have to talk in terms of petro-cost. So, suppose, a Minister is here. What is this Minister, Mr. Prabhu, having his petro-oost? I would say, you standardise it in litres of diesel or litres of petrol and then you compare it with every Minister's petro-cost. I am telling you because I cannot give my example since I do not have a car. So, it is this petro-cost. I see it in the British offices where they have certain energy audit performers. For every office, they have fixed these norms. And the whole system works where this energy complacency is removed by this energy efficiency. What about a poor country like ours? I am not charging you, Mr. Minister, that you are talking about the supply side. But, someone should talk about it. Someone like Mr. Naik, who has so much of contact with the public can tell them, "this is the petroleum product, this is what I am importing, this is by which I have to raise the price; you are coming to us, but what kind of petro

consumption is there in the transport sector?" Call each transporter. Tell him what his consumption is. We find thousands of lorries with starters on. Whose money is it? It is not his money. When I say about petro cost, it is the way you say about your money cost: "Look, this much of debt is on us. Let us start talking in terms of petro cost. This man consumes this much of petrol in whatever sector he is." I think, the first priority should be given not to power, which is more than power... I am concluding, Sir. Prioritisation should be on the basic source, and that today, the priority on petro consumption. And there, a long term energy policy is a must. For six years, we could not draw it. Now, both of you are sitting together on the Planning Commission. Let us have a specific energy policy; let us have a specific fuel policy; let us have more thrust on demand management. And you just start with that. When I am talking about energy auditing, I will see that there will be some objections from the industry. Number one, they will say that you are having another control. Then, why penalty, why not incentive? I think, more than penalty and incentive, let the facts first come out. Let us start from anywhere. Even domestic appliances, you can include in it. Let us start from anywhere. You, at least, have a balance-sheet. Let us have an energy audit report; the way you present a financial balance sheet; you know it better than me. Instead of money, I am trying to talk about energy, and energy is not only power. With these words, I commend this Bill which is only a starting point. But this is not a starting point for the end. You have given the priority to fast-track projects; in the Enron, forget about politics, things which have hurt the professionals more. In a country like ours, we are burning liquid fuel for generating power in places like Maharashtra where there was no shortage of power in the State. What has hurt us more is this. I am trying to say, okay, all kinds of analysis on Enron have been done. Let us have an analysis of Enron in terms of petro cost. What is the cost? Had I gained more, if I had used a coal-based power plant in Maharashtra? Unless we think in terms of petro cost -- you say, okay, petroleum cost is increasing पैसा लग गया। बढ़ेगा तो बढ़ेगा, कम होगा तो कम होगा। This is not going to be the solution. You have demand management, long-term energy policy and energy audit, as a part of energy efficiency, energy consciousness as a substitute for energy complacency which you are facing. You talk about 30 per cent, 40 per cent power loss. 30-40 परसेंट पॉवर लॉस होता है। 30 परसेंट, 40 परसेंट पॉवर लॉस के बाद आप क्यों कर रहे हैं? What are you talking? Will you find some place where there is no power loss? You will find in a marriage, probably, 1000 kilowatt is being used, and in some other area, just across the road, there is load shedding. If you talk about this kind of things and

don't have any sort of control on them, it is of no use. This is not Indian tradition. If you go in for these consumerist ideas, that you can consume as much as you want, and we will get it from whatever source we have, I think, there is going to be no end to it. Dr. Karan Singh is here, he can say that this is not our philosophy. Why is this new philosophy of consumerism with such a capital starved, petro starved country? Let this energy conservation be our starting point on this issue. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I congratulate my friend for making such an eloquent speech. Sir, I stand here to support this Bill which has been long over due. Because of its reference to the Parliamentary Standing Committee, which has since submitted its report, this Bill has been delayed.

Sir, it is true that the importance of conservation has been felt by the entire nation. Everybody knows that saving is equal to augmentation or generation of power. Sir, without a reference to the generation, I think, discussion on this Bill will not be a constructive one. With regard to industries, I want to make a suggestion. The industries which have got the facility of forward integration; like steel mills, the molten metal will be manufactured. It has to be transported to foundries for the manufacture of various articles. So, there is forward integration. If the foundries are mandated to be set up in the steel mill itself, then further melting of the steel would not be a necessity. In that way, we can save power. Wherever there is a necessity for forward integration, it is better to locate manufacturing of further products in the same precincts of the steel mills. This is my suggestion.

With regard to the thermal plants, he has referred to the consumption of kilo calories per unit. It requires somewhere around 3,000 units to produce one unit of power. We are consuming something like 3,000 kilo calories, whereas the international standard is around 2,200 kilo calories per unit of power. This is because of our machinery is outdated. Even for their replacement, we need to do a lot of investment. That would definitely reflect on the cost of generation, even though you may make savings in the consumption of fuel. You can save the irreplaceable fossil fuels like coal, lignite, petroleum, natural gas, etc. That is why, I make one more suggestion. Unless there is a proper integration of the various priorities of the consumers with Government, it is difficult. I have got my own apprehension with regard to the Government's achievement. This Bill is most likely to be on the statute book only.

I have one more aspect to mention, and that is with regard to the over-statement of the project cost of the units that are being set up in the country now. The location is similar, the capacity is similar, and the raw material is similar. Yet, I don't know why there is variance in the overall project cost. Two thermal units of 1,000 MW each are located at similar places. Why should there be a difference in the project cost? I read in newspapers that such things are being discussed in various Assemblies also. They say that because of the project's clearance by the Central Electricity Authority, it can't be questioned. But why should there be such a difference? This is because there is a two-part tariff. A certain percentage on fixed cost is being reimbursed, including the reimbursement of the variable cost. Because of the two-part tariff, there is a tendency to overstate project costs by the independent power producers. At this juncture, when there is a sluggish economy, the power generation equipment is being sold at a scrap in the international market. When such is the market, the cost of the project should come down, and a note of this has to be taken.

Sir, I would talk about one more aspect. It is from my own experience, from what I have read, what I have felt and what I have observed in my own State. The execution of a project in the public sector is as per the time schedule, without any cost over-run. This is in an effort to augment generation of power in the States. Because there is a yawning gap between demand and supply, we are encouraging private sector participation. Sir, the performance of the public sector is extremely good. You take NTPC or NHPC. You will not believe; in my own State itself, the plants are being run at 94-96% PLF capacity, whereas the national average is 70 odd. To such an extent they are running in the public sector. Sir, because of this two-part tariff, I once again emphasise, there is a tendency to overstate the project cost so that they can earn more. Ultimately, this is to be collected from the consumers only, who have to pay through their nose. So, we have to levy a higher rate on the consumer. What I am trying to suggest to the Government is, you should come out with an indicative cost of a project and what should be the per MW capital cost with various raw materials to be used. Sir, I want to make one more suggestion. There is a tremendous mismatch between investment, generation, transmission and distribution. This mismatch has to be rectified. Sir, transmission and distribution losses in some States are to the tune of 40 per cent, maybe, because of theft of power, maybe, because of the free supply of power to various sections of the society, I do not want to mention this particular thing. But transmission and distribution losses are on a larger

scale. That has to be curbed. Sir, the infrastructure has to be provided to achieve this objective of reducing the transmission and distribution losses. When we go into the aspect of investment, there is a very big mismatch which has to be balanced. (*Time-bell*) I have one more suggestion, Sir. Just by making statutes, generally, it is very difficult to solve the problems in the country. We should create awareness among the people in this regard. As he has been telling, simply generation of power will not serve the purpose. Sir, power has to be supplied in sufficient quantity at a cheaper rate. Then only will the objective be achieved. Sir, with these words, I support this Energy Conservation Bill. Thank you.

**श्री आर.पी.गोयनका (राजस्थान)** : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वी आर लकी कि आज आफ्टरनून के सेशन मे दो खास आदमी मौजूद हैं। एक तो हमारे एनर्जी मिनिस्टर श्री प्रभु जी हैं दूसरे हैं पावर के पंडित श्री दीपांकर मुखर्जी। सर मैं इन्हें दस साल से जानता हूं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री (श्री राम नाईक)** : पंडित मत कहिए नाराज हो जाएंगे।

**श्री आर.पी.गोयनका** : अगर पंडित कहने से नाराज हो जाएंगे तो मैं क्या करूं? हैं तो पंडित ही।

**श्री मूल चन्द मीणा** (राजस्थान) : चतुर्वेदी जी, पंडित कहने से आप नाराज नहीं हुए, अच्छी बात है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक)** : पंडित तो विद्वान को कहते हैं।

**श्री मूल चन्द मीणा** : चतुर्वेदी जी विद्वान हैं, ये भी विद्वान हैं।

**श्री आर.पी.गोयनका** : जब हमारे बोर्ड के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने इन्हें नोमिनेट किया तो मैं चीफ मिनिस्टर के पास गया। ज्योति बाबू चीफ मिनिस्टर थे। उनसे हाथ जोड़कर कहा कि मैंने ऐसा कौन सा पाप किया है जो एक ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर को आपने हमारे बोर्ड में डाल दिया। वे बोले कि नहीं, अच्छे आदमी हैं वगैरह-वगैरह। आज मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि छह महीने पहले इन्होंने कहा था कि ये बोर्ड छोड़ रहे हैं। मैंने इनसे हाथ जोड़कर कहा है कि प्रभु, आप मत छोड़िए। इनके बोर्ड में रहने से हम बहुत सी बातें सीखते हैं, समझते हैं। यह बात मैं इनके मुंह पर कह रहा हूं। मैंने इनसे कहा है कि आप मत छोड़िए। अगर फिर भी छोड़ देंगे तो यह हम लोगों का दुर्भाग्य होगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम कन्जर्वेशन ऑफ एनर्जी पर डिसकस कर रहे हैं। बहुत लोगों ने बहुत बातें कही हैं। सबसे बड़ी विडम्बना यह है कि जो चोरी करते हैं उन्हें कैसे पकड़े? अगर वह पकड़े जाते हैं तो उनको सजा नहीं दे पाते। अगर कोर्ट में किसी बड़े केस को लेकर जाते हैं तो कोर्ट कहता है कि चलो, आगे से ये दे देंगे, पीछे का छोड़ दो। फिर यह पैसा आएगा कहां से? 15 परसेंट महाराष्ट्र में पावर की कमी होती है, कोलकाता में 25 परसेंट कम होती है और दिल्ली में 50 परसेंट कम होती है। इसका मुख्य कारण सिवाय चोरी के कुछ और नहीं है। टेक्नीकली 8 से 10 परसेंट लास होना चाहिए, उससे बेशी जो होता है वह चोरी है। तो चोरी को बंद करने के लिए हमको कदम उठाने चाहिए। चोरी को हम पकड़ लेते हैं। हम जानते हैं कि कहां पर चोरी होती है पर इसके लिए हमें क्या करना चाहिए? इसके लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट

को ऐक्ट बनाना चाहिए जिसके अन्तर्गत अगर कोई चोरी करते हुए पकड़ा जाए तो पहली चोरी पर उसको वार्निंग दी जाए और दूसरी बार चोरी करने पर उसको एक रोज की सजा दी जाए।

**श्री टी.एन. चतुर्वेदी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : पहली दफा एक रोज की।

**श्री आर.पी. गोयनका** : पहली दफा माफ कर दें। हमें इस पर दुख नहीं होगा। क्योंकि अगर वह चोरी करेगा तो फिर पकड़ा जाएगा और अगर फिर वह चोरी नहीं करता है तो हमें कोई गिला नहीं है।

आजकल इलैक्ट्रोनिक मीटर आ गए हैं। प्रभु जी इसको जानते हैं, कोई नई बात नहीं है और सब लोग भी इसको जानते होंगे कि वह जहां जहां इन्स्टाल होता है वहां चोरी करने की मात्रा बहुत कम हो जाती है।

तीसरा, थर्मल पावर अपने हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा है। कोयला, कोल इंडिया सप्लाई करती है। लेकिन उसमें है क्या? यह विडम्बना है कि 'ए' ग्रेड का कोयला कांट्रेट करते हैं और 'बी' ग्रेड का मिलता है। इसमें बड़े - बड़े पत्थर होते हैं। टोटल क्वांटिटी कम होती है। उनको अगर शिकायत करिए तो वहां के चेयरमैन, सेल्स डाइरेक्टर बड़े नाराज हो जाते हैं। मुझे तो नहीं कहा लेकिन मेरे आदिमयों से बंगला में कहा कि केई शिकायत न करो, नहीं तो हम भी देख लेंगे। हमने शिकायत तो चेयरमैन को भी कर दी है, पावर मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं उनको भी कर रहे हैं और इनर्जी मिनिस्टर तो चले गए ..

**श्री टी.एन. चतुर्वेदी** : कोल मिनिस्टर से करिए।

**श्री आर.पी. गोयनका** : कोल इनके अंडर में ही आता है। कोल कोई अलग डिपार्टमेंट तो है नहीं। पहले हुआ करता था।

**श्री टी.एन. चतुर्वेदी** : आजकल अलग हो गया है।

**श्री आर.पी. गोयनका** : फिर अलग हो गया ?

**श्री टी.एन. चतुर्वेदी** : कोल अब फिर अलग मिनिस्ट्री है।

**श्री आर.पी. गोयनका** : अब अलग हो गई है? चलिए हम उनको भी शिकायत कर देंगे। कोयले की यह विडम्बना है। दीपांकर बाबू ने भी कहा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री टी.एन. चतुर्वेदी** : आप अपनी बात कहिए।

**श्री आर.पी. गोयनका** : बीच में बोलने से ध्यान इधर - उधर चला जाता है। इनर्जी आडिट के बारे में दीपांकर बाबू ने कहा, बहुत अच्छा प्वाइंट है क्योंकि that would be the starting point कि हम किधर जाएं और किस मोड़ पर आगे बढ़ें। उसकी मैं डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं क्योंकि डिटेल में वे कह चुके हैं। एक बात और है। इसके बाद मैं देखता हूं, आप घंटी बजाने वाले हैं, थर्ड शिफ्ट में वर्किंग हम लोगों को चालू करनी चाहिये। दीपांकर बाबू ने कहा कि 40 प्रतिशत बेशी प्राइम टाइम में खर्च होता है पावर का और आफ टाइम में कम खर्च होता है। अगर थर्ड शिफ्ट में वर्किंग चालू हो जाए तो बहुत कुछ पावर कंजम्शन थर्ड शिफ्ट में चला जाएगा और कमर्शियल चीज़ में तो यह हो नहीं सकती, आफिसेज़, दुकान, डोमेस्टिक हाऊसेज़ तो

प्राइम टाइम में ही चलेंगे। लेकिन इंडस्ट्री जहां तक हो सके वह थर्ड शिफ्ट में चलाएं, सेकेंड शिफ्ट को बंद करें। यह मेरा एक सुझाव है। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं कल इनके किसी बड़े नेता से मेरी मुलाकात बाई चांस हो गई तो बोले कि हमारी सरकार की कोई कम अच्छी बात हो तो वह बताइये। मैंने कहा कि मैं कम अच्छी बात नहीं कहूंगा, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा है, आप उसमे जा कर बैठिये, आप सुनते हैं, मैं कम अच्छी बात नहीं बोलूंगा, उसमें कोई ऐड करने की चीज नहीं है। अच्छी बात मैं कह देता हूं और वह यह है कि आपने पांच-सात-आठ अच्छे आदमियों को मंत्री बना रखा है। वह बोले कि अच्छे लोगों के नाम बताएं। मैंने उनको दो तीन नाम बताए। उसमें हमने एक प्रभु का नाम बताया। मैं जो कहता हूं खुले-आम कहता हूं सर, हाऊस के भीतर कह रहा हूं, सदन के भीतर कह रहा हूं। यह अच्छे मंत्रियों में से एक हैं। ज्यादा मंत्री अच्छे नहीं हैं, आप अगर उन लोगों की सहायता नहीं करें तो वह पूरा जवाब नहीं देते हैं, नहीं दे सकते हैं। वह कौन लोग हैं,आप उनका नाम मत पूछ लीजियेगा।

**श्रीमती सविता शारदा** (गुजरात) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ऊर्जा संरक्षण विधेयक, 2001 के समर्थन में यहां कुछ बोलने के लिए उपस्थित हुई हूं। आज दीपांकर मुखर्जी जी ने, गोयनका जी ने और रामचन्द्रैया जी ने ऊर्जा के विषय में बहुत कुछ कहा है। दीपांकर जी ने बहुत अच्छी बातें कहीं कि यह बिजलियां जो अभी भी जल रही हैं, मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगी कि दो साल पहले जब मैं एम.पी. बनी और यहां पर जब दिल्ली में आई तो मेरी जो सर्वेंट थी वह आते ही सारी लाइटें, पंखे, ए.सी. चला देती थी। मैं एक एक कर के बंद करती जाती थी। वह कहती कि मैडम आप पंखे क्यों बंद कर रही हैं। मैंने कहा क्या बात है, पंखे क्यों चल रहे हैं तो कहने लगी कि इससे फर्श सूख रहे हैं। मैंने कहा लाइट क्यों जलाई है तो कहने लगी कि मुझे अन्दर से झाड़ू ढूंढना है, इसलिए यह लाइट जलाई है। अगर वह आठ बजे से दस बजे तक वहां रहेगी तो सारे पंखे, लाइटें चालू करती जाएगी। मेरा काम यह होता था कि मैं बंद करती जाती थी। मैंने उससे कहा कि यह बिजली जो जाती है इसमें अपना बड़ा नुक्सान होता है। वह कहने लगी, मैडम कैसी बातें करती हैं, यह तो सरकार की है। उसका यह जवाब सुन कर मुझे अजीब लगा। इस छोटी सी बहन को यह पता नहीं कि यह जो काम कर रही है यह सरकार का नहीं है बल्कि हम उसके पाप के भागीदार बन रहे हैं क्योंकि अपनी जरूरत से ज्यादा वस्तु का प्रयोग करना मैं एक तरह से पाप समझती हूं। यह तो छोटी छोटी बातें हैं। लेकिन इसमें बहुत बड़ी बातें भी हैं। देश में बिजली की कई सालों से बहुत कमी है। यह हम सब लोग महसूस करते हैं। राज्यों के विद्युत बोर्ड तक लक्ष्यांक पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। विद्युत उत्पादन की क्षमता जो है वह बढ़ा भी नही पा रहे हैं। नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत लगभग 80 हजार मेगावाट उत्पादन बढ़ाने का लक्ष्यांक रखा गया था लेकिन नौवीं योजना की मध्यावधि समीक्षा में हमने देखा कि लगभग आधे ही लक्ष्य तक हम पहुंच पाए हैं। इसका क्या कारण है?

देश में जल विद्युत की क्षमता लगभग 1 लाख 50 हजार मेगावाट की है, पर हम सिर्फ 25 हजार मेगावाट की क्षमता का उपयोग कर पा रहे हैं हालांकि अगर देखा जाए तो जल संसाधनों के द्वारा हमें जो बिजली प्राप्त होती है वह सस्ती है। अगर हम कोयले से बिजली का उत्पादन करते हैं तो वह हमें महंगी पड़ती है। लेकिन उसका उपयोग आप देखें। मैं सूरत शहर से आई हूं, वहां पर बिजली महंगी है। एनर्जी का मतलब है इंडस्ट्री और इंडस्ट्री का मतलब है कि और एनर्जी को प्राप्त करना। Energy saves the energy. लेकिन वहां पर क्या हालत है बिजली की? मैंने एक-दो बार मंत्री महोदय से बात की थी कि महाराष्ट्र में और गुजरात में ही जब

इतना फर्क है बिजली का जैसे हमारे यहां टेक्सटाइल का काम अधिक है, डायमंड का काम अधिक है इसके लिए हमें बहुत ज्यादा बिजली की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, लेकिन सर, आप मानेंगे नहीं कि हमारे गुजरात के जो टेक्सटाइल के लोग हैं वे महाराष्ट्र से कपड़ा खरीदकर गुजरात में बेचते हैं जबकि गुजरात में इंडस्ट्रीज ज्यादा हैं। महाराष्ट्र में बिजली सस्ती पड़ने के कारण गुजरात में जो कपड़ा बनता है वह महंगा बनता है। तो यह भी मुझे लगता है कि एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है कि अब इंडस्ट्री कम होती जा रही है।

आज हमारे गांवों में जो कृषि की समस्या उत्पन्न हो रही है वह इसी कारण है हमारा कहना है कि जैसे बरसात कई बार नहीं होती है, उनको बहुत सहना पड़ता है लेकिन जो पम्प उनको वहां मिलते हैं उनमें जो बिजली जाती है वह बहुत ज्यादा जाती है। उनकी कोई गुणवत्ता नहीं है। जो पम्प्स वगैरह लगाए जाते हैं उनमें बिजली का कंजम्पशन बहुत ज्यादा होता है जिसके कारण बहुत मुश्किल पैदा होती है। हमारा बिजली का उत्पादन कोयले से होता है इसलिए वह थर्मल पावर ही है। इसमें फ्यूल कास्ट पर यूनिट 74 पैसे आती है जबकि महाराष्ट्र में जो है वह 34 पैसे आती है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी और अभी मैंने पिछले हफ्ते एक स्पेशल मेंशन भी दिया था कि अगर गुजरात सरकार को कोयला खनन का अधिकार वहां दिया जाए तो शायद हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज जो है गुजरात में, वह भी आगे बढ़ पाएंगी।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारे जो यंत्र हैं उनका स्टैंडर्ड एक सा नहीं होता है। इक्विपमेंट जो होते हैं बार - बार उनके साथ छेड़खानी की जाती है। अभी जैसे इन्होंने कहा कि चोरी बहुत होती है। यह तो बिल्कुल ठीक है कि चोरी बहुत होती है। अब जो इंस्पेक्टर आते हैं वे खुद ही मिल वाले या प्रासेसर्स को, या छोटे छोटे जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनको बता देते हैं कि तुमने यह जो बिजली का मीटर है इसको कैसे पीछे करना है। वे खुद आते हैं और खुद आकर मीटर के साथ छेड़खानी करते हैं। इसका तो बुरा प्रभाव पड़ ही रहा है क्योंकि बिजली उनको मिलती है लेकिन उसका भुगतान पूर्ण रूप से वे नहीं करते हैं।

अब यहां भी बिजली की इसी तरह से दिल्ली में बहुत कमी है। वैसे कहना तो यह चाहिए था कि बिजली की कमी है इसलिए बिजली कम यूज करें लेकिन होता क्या है। हम बाहर जाते हैं, देखते हैं कि निआन लाइट्स बिना किसी मतलब के कितनी सारी जल रही हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इन सब बातों के ऊपर अगर हम ध्यान दें तो बिजली की काफी बचत कर सकते हैं।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हम थर्मल पावर जो लगाते हैं उसमें एक यूनिट का पुट अप करने के लिए 4 करोड़ रुपए का खर्च होता है जो कि बहुत महंगा है। अपने उपकरणों के बारे में मैंने अभी कहा। हम हमेशा गुणवत्ता के लिए या दूसरी बातों के लिए विदेशों को देखते रहते हैं। हमने देखा है कि स्वीडन और स्विटजरलैंड में जो उपकरण बनते हैं वे 80 परसेंट बचत करते हैं बिजली की और हमारे यहां कोई भी जो उपकरण है वह इस गुणवत्ता के आधार पर हम नहीं खरीदते हैं बल्कि सस्ता है इसलिए खरीदते हैं। मुझे यह कहना है कि हमें इस गुणवत्ता के ऊपर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए और उन उपकरणों को अधिक गुणवत्ता का आधार देना चाहिए। इसके अलावा सर, ऊर्जा हम जिससे लेते हैं उनमें जल संसाधन हैं। इनका उपयोग हमें बहुत अधिक करना चाहिए। हमारी बहुत बड़ी - बड़ी नदियां हैं। उनके ऊपर डैम बना कर हमें जल संसाधनों का अधिक से अधिक उपयोग करना चाहिए। आज भी हमारे गांवों में बिजली के अभाव में काफी लोग एक बल्ब का भी उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, जिसके सहारे वे रात अच्छी

तरह से गुजार सकें। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि उन संसाधनों का प्रयोग करके हमारे मंत्री महोदय अगर सभी लोगों को बिजली का प्रकाश दे सकेंगे तो इसके लिए वे धन्यवाद के पात्र होंगे।

अभी इन्होंने कहा कि चैकिंग या निरीक्षण के लिए बहुत सारे लोगों को या पुलिस वालों को रखा जाएगा ताकि वे उचित रूप से निरीक्षण कर सकें, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि पुलिस वालों के पास वैसे ही इतना सारा काम होता है कि वे निरीक्षण के काम को उचित रूप से नहीं कर पायेंगे। या फिर इस काम के लिए अलग से लोगों को रखना पड़ेगा, लेकिन उसमें भी खर्चा काफी बढ़ जायेगा। अगर मंत्री महोदय का प्लानिंग है कि मीटर के साथ जो छेड़छाड़ है उसे बंद किया जाए और थर्मल पॉवर के बारे में प्राइवेट सैक्टर को भी बिजली बनाने के काम में वह अपने साथ लें, तो मुझे लगता है कि यह काफी अच्छा रहेगा और इससे हमारे देश के अंदर बिजली की कमी का जो माहौल है वह भी धीरे-धीरे कम होता जाएगा। धन्यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक)** : माननीय श्री पी.जी. नारायणन, आप कृपया तीन मिनट में अपनी बात कहिए।

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, India being a developing country needs more and more power to meet the requirements of all the fields. We are really short of energy in the country. The shortage of energy throughout the country is colossal. Therefore, generating more and more power is the need of the hour. The Tamil Nadu Government has proposed to set up an L&G based power project at Ennore. Without the internationally-financed-payment-support mechanism, this L&G project cannot be proceeded further. So, I request the Government of India to provide internationally-financed-payment-support mechanism to facilitate the international lending for the project to be executed by the Power Trading Corporation of India. When we generate more energy, it is also necessary that we must conserve energy. It is often said, 'energy saved is energy produced.' For making conservation of energy effective, we have to educate the people. We have to create awareness, and disseminate information on efficient use of energy. Most of the people are living in rural areas. Sir, agriculture is a very important sector, but it has not found a place in this Bill. The agriculturists are also using energy. There is a great potential for energy conservation jn the agricultural sector. Without energy nothing could move. So, to promote research and development in the field of energy, the Government must take adequate steps in the right direction. We are not living in a socialistic pattern of society since we have an open market economy. In order to survive, the people are going to do research. And, they are going to come out with new things to compete in the market. In the regime of open market economy, the market is going to regulate and control everything. If an airconditioner or a refrigerator consumes less energy, more and more people would go in for purchasing that particular

product. Sir, I think, this important legislation should have been mooted quite a few years ago. The developed countries like Japan and the United States had the Energy Conservation Act much earlier. It is more required in India than in developed countries. There is a big gap between the demand and supply. We have been trying to bridge this gap for a long time. This Bill is one such effort at reform, which will do the needful.

Then, the foreign investment for generation of power is not coming to the extent that we require. There is a lot of transmission and distribution losses. Moreover, there is a lot of power theft. Small and big consumers and industries are involved in the theft of power. The Government has to take stringent action against these people to stop such malpractices. The Government should also give import duty concessions to the manufacturers who import energy efficient equipment, so as to give a fillip to the energy conservation efforts.

Sir, excise duty concessions should also be given to the industries which manufacture energy saving appliances used both for domestic and industrial purposes.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI DRUPAD BORGOHAIN (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I want to raise a few points on this Bill. This Bill provides for the establishment of a Bureau of Energy Efficiency. Some questions with regard to this Bill come to my mind. Will it help in producing more power? Will it be used to centralise power which is hitherto in the hands of the Union Government and the State Governments? I fear that this Bill will help only the affluent people. The interest of the common people will be affected to a great extent. As we all know, there is already a hike in the power tariff, in the price of coal, in the price of petroleum products, etc. Already consumers are suffering due to this hike. The ordinary consumers cannot afford an exorbitant price for purchasing power. Now, a question arises whether the Bureau of Energy Efficiency will raise the price of power. It may be favourable, or, it may not be favourable to the common people. Will it not be detrimental to the common people? Naturally, this question comes to our mind.

Secondly, the supply of power is very irregular almost in every State. As a result of this, industries, business, agriculture and domestic services suffer the most. There is the other side also. Sometimes power is wasted. Power thefts are common. Here, the industrialists, businessmen and some of the Government Departments are responsible. There is also a

connivance on the part of the power supply authority with consumers. In other words, corruption is also there. Similarly, power theft is there in the villages also. But this is very little compared to the big power thefts that take place in the urban areas. The question is, how to check these wastages and corruption effectively? What is there in the Bill? Can it be controlled? That question arises. Moreover, anomalies in the transmission also leads to some wastage.

Sir, on the production of hydel power, the full potential is yet to be tapped. For example, continuous and uninterrupted power generation can be obtained from hydel projects, small or big. This is available in abundance in the North-Eastern Region and in the northern parts, at the Himalayan foothills. This has not yet been tapped fully. In Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, the Brahmaputra Board had prepared some blueprints of the Dihang and Subansiri projects; and in Manipur, the Tipaimukh project. If these projects materialise, then, a large amount of hydel power can be produced to meet the demand of not only the North-Eastern States, but also the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Experts say that 70,000 mw can be produced by these projects, if these are implemented. But, unfortunately, we are not doing so. Will the hon. Minister look into this matter and do something for implementation of these projects?

Lastly, I urge upon the Minister to improve the functioning of the power grid offices instead of shifting them from one place to another. In this connection, I urge upon the Minister not to shift the Guwahati office of power grid to other places.

These are a few points of mine which may be looked into. Thank you.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक)** : श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया। बागड़ोदिया जी, इससे पहले कि आप अपना भाषण शुरू करें, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपके दल के केवल 7 मिनट शेष हैं और आपके दल से 4 सदस्य और बोलने वाले हैं। इसलिए आप कृपा करके अपने समय में ही अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

**श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया** (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप जब घंटी बजाएंगे, मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, without getting into too many formalities, I would like to say that the idea of conservation is very good. I just read in the dictionary this morning Conservation means 'bachao'. Anything you

save is conservation. Either oil or water or power, everything you should save. I have no dispute on that. But I would like to know, can you save by this kind of a legislation? You are not giving power free of cost. You are charging for it. Then, who are the people who are going to be benefited by this conservation? You are asking large industrialists. They have got plenty of money. They are going to use good equipment. The least power will be used. How is it going to help this Conservation Bill? If you ask a SSI unit, you will say, "You use this or that equipment, that will consume less power". Does that have enough capital? Just now, Ramachandraiahji mentioned it. Even the power manufacturers in the public sector, the State EBs, do not have money to replace their equipment. They are using 3000 kilocalories instead of 2200. Are you going to close all of them in the name of power conservation? So, what is the whole purpose behind it? Thirty-two recommendations have been given by the Standing Committee. The hon. Minister has accepted them all. I thank him for accepting all the recommendations of the Standing Committee. Why does he accept? Because this Bill is not good enough for saving power? You are only going to create another bureaucratic set-up. You have mentioned that you will have only 20 people. These 20 people influence the entire country for conserving power. You are going to employ thousands and thousands of inspectors all over the country. And these inspectors are going to create problems for every consumer in the country. You have mentioned that we will have no inspector raj. Without inspectors, are you going to do it? You have mentioned in clause 17, dealing with power of inspection, as follows:

> "(b) enter any place of designated consumer at which the energy is used for any activity and may require any proprietor, employee, director, manager or secretary or any other person who may be attending in any manner to or helping in, carrying on any activity with the help of energy--
>
> (i) to afford him necessary facility to inspect--"

Even the Income-tax Officer, even the CBI does not have this kind of authority. He can enter any premises without any notice, without any information! And what is the penalty clause? That is in sub-clause (1) of clause 26. It says, "...one thousand rupees for every day during which such failure continues:". And that is applicable to large industries, small

industries, small consumers, all, everything. हमारे यहां हिन्दी में एक कहावत है - *अंधेर नगरी चौपट राजा, टके सेर भाजी, टके सेर खाजा*। सब कुछ अंधेर नगरी हो गई है। Everybody wil be looked at with the same eye. एक आंख से हम सबको देखेंगे चाहे वह 100 यूनिट कंज्यूम करता हो और चाहे 1,00,000 यूनिट कंज्यूम करता हो। इस तरह के बिल की मैं तो कोई अहमियत नहीं मानता। अगर ज्यादा होगा तो क्या होगा? Any amount payable under this section, अगर वह गरीब आदमी हो, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट हो या वह कंज्यूमर चाहे दुकानदार हो, अगर वह पैसा नहीं दे सकता 1,000 रुपया पर डे के हिसाब से तो क्या होगा? "...may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue". उसकी सारी प्रॉपर्टी इंडस्ट्री की लैंड रेवेन्यू में टेक-ओवर हो जाएगी और टेक-ओवर क्यों हो जाएगी, क्योंकि उसके पास इक्विपमेंट नहीं है, ऐफिशियेंट इक्विपमेंट खरीदने के लिए उसके पास पैसा नहीं है। इस तरह का बिल जो आया है, मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल से कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। हमने स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में यह रिकमंडेशन दी है कि 5 वर्ष तक इसका कोई लॉ लागू नहीं होना चाहिए और मैंने ऐसा सुना है कि मंत्री महोदय ने इसे मंजूर कर लिया है। फिर 5 वर्ष बाद आप इस पर डिबेट कराइए, तब इसको लाइए। पांच वर्ष से पहले इस बिल को लाने का मतलब क्या है? हां, आप इसका प्रोपेगंडा करिए कि इसका कंजरवेशन कैसे करना है। जैसे ऑयल वालों ने किया है कि हर पेट्रोल-पंप पर लिखा रहता है कि "Every drop saved is ....." कुछ ऐसा स्लोगन उन्होंने दिया है, वैसा स्लोगन आप भी दीजिए और सब लोगों को समझाइए कि क्यों बचाना चाहिए। वैसे ऐनर्जी ऑडिट के लिए आप और लगा दीजिए, आप तो खुद ऑडिटर हैं। By your auditing, have you been able to save the manipulation of the accounts of companies? Tell me, by simply auditing the accounts in the country, are they not being manipulated by those who want to manipulate? If that is what is happening regularly, what is the use of energy audit?

Sir, I know you do not want me to take a long time. I have just a couple of points. A developing country like Thailand has got introduced this. If you refer to America, if you refer to the USA, the UK or developed countries, please do not do so. Their concepts are different, their training is different, their systems are different. They have got money to buy new equipment. If you compare with those places, then, sorry, we are making a mistake. If you compare with Thailand, I would like to hear the experience of Thailand.

I have come to the last point, Sir. There is no incentive proposed. You have put penalties to the extent that you will take over the entire unit under land revenue. But, if somebody really does a good job and reduces consumption, there is no incentive. Are you going to charge him half the rates of power? There is no incentive. This is not fair when you only put penalties and give no rewards.

**4.00 P.M.**

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I would make a request to the hon. Minister. We will support the Bill if he insists on this. I am not coming in the way of the Government. I will support the Bill, Sir, because it is their policy. My comments are that this Bill is not going to really help. If the hon.Minister thinks what I am trying to say is right, he can re-think whether this Bill should be really pressed in this fashion or it should be thoroughly re-done and fresh amendments should be brought, at least in the next Session, when this Bill can be a little more meaningful and helpful to the country in conservation of power.

With these words, I thank you very much, Mr. Vice-Chairman.

SHRI B.J. PANDA (Orissa): I thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. In rising to support this Bill, I compliment the hon. Minister for taking what I hope will be the first of many steps in revamping the energy scenario of our country. Last year, when President Clinton of the U.S. visited, a joint statement was issued between our Government and theirs, which committed us to introducing and passing such a legislation, to conserve energy. I make this comparison because the US itself has certain commitments in its own domestic agenda for energy consumption, for energy conservation. It is relevant to us because the US is one of the largest markets in the world and has been usually taunted as a country that is the epitomy of conspicuous consumption, of not bothering about conservation. In the U.S., they have passed executive orders that within the next 10 years, by the year 2010, all federal buildings, all buildings owned by their federal government, would have to reduce their energy consumption ...by 30 per cent over their 1999 levels of consumption. These are ambitious targets. Our own target in this country is to effect only a 15 per cent improvement in energy efficiency over the next five to six years.

Sir, this Bill has been long needed because we have, in our country, had decades of, what I can only describe, a wasteful culture. This has partly been a result of the subsidised, lower rates of energy, which does not create any value in the mind of the consumer. There has been a great demand from the demand side management, but I believe that there is a much more scope for the supply side management which I will come to in a minute, Sir. This Bill will achieve some of those goals, but there are certain ironies in this Bill, which have been pointed out.

Hon. Shri Mukherjee has pointed out how the scope of the Bill is, somewhat, limited, and there is a need to expand the scope of energy consumption across the gamut of fuels. I think one of the ironies is that not only does this Bill focus so much on the electrical energy but also on its conservation in the industrial arena. This is ironic because the industrial arena already has an inbuilt incentive for energy conservation.

Industrial energy tariffs in our country are some of the highest in the world, whereas, globally, the tariffs for energy supplied to the industry are in the range of six cents or seven cents per unit. In our country, it ranges from eight to ten cents, and even higher. Because of the high cost, the industry has an inbuilt incentive to save energy, and, as Bagrodiaji pointed out, the industry has the means to control and conserve its energy. In our country, some of the highest of industrial tariffs are, again, in those States which already have a very highly developed economy. States like Gujarat and Maharashtra have some of the highest energy tariffs, and they already have the means and the incentives for conserving energy.

The area of control in focussing on industrial conservation of electrical energy is willy-nilly is going to end up in auxiliary consumption of energy. Auxiliary consumption shall account for only three to five per cent of the total electrical energy consumption of industries. That is why, the scope needs to be expanded; the scope needs to be focussed more on macro level gains than these micro level gains.

I support the Bill because it is a step forward. As I said earlier, many greater, larger steps need to be taken to bring about a complete reform in the energy sector in this country. We await the comprehensive Energy Bill that the hon. Minister has been working on, which will bring us a far greater fundamental reform in the sector.

I talked about the supply side issues. The supply side issues are fundamentally important because we do not yet have a competitive market, and, without having a competitive market in the generation of electricity, we do not get the lower cost of generation that we ought to be enjoying, and, as has already been mentioned by many hon. Members, the transmission and distribution sector in this country is such a huge bottleneck that all the demand side control, all the demand side management that we do through Bills such as this are negated because the losses on that count are significantly higher than the savings that we can effect through Bills like this.

The losses in the T & D sector of our country range in the range of 40 to 50 per cent. That is where big gains can be made with much lesser effort, if we prioritise that.

Sir, I don't want to drag on time because all of these points have been made, in one form or another, by many Members. I would like to end with one suggestion. The hon. Member has mentioned that there would not be an Inspector-*Raj*, but, Sir, I urge upon him, again, through you, to take all precautions to ensure that that danger doesn't arise. Our industry is handicapped enough. As it is, we have to compete in the WTO regime with lower barriers of customs; we have to compete with globally cheaper electrical rates available in competing countries like China and Brazil.

As was exactly pointed out, we have a high rate of interest in this country. We have already got enough handicaps. We have already shackled our industry enough. We need not shackle them with an inspector raj, which comes and harasses them. I urge the Minister to take precautions while framing the rules for the application of the Act. Instead of having routine inspections, the concept of "management of exception reporting" is to be followed. I urge the Minister to keep this aspect in mind while framing the rules. Thank you.

SHRI H.K. JAVARE GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill. The point I am going to raise is this. The conservation of energy is really contributing to the development of the country as such. We are short of power. Every individual, every agriculturist, every industrialist and every household demands energy. But we are not in a position to meet the demands. What are the reasons? Who is responsible for that? Are we using the energy in such a way that it contributes to the development of the country? Or, are we using the energy in such a way that we are able to conserve it? Many speakers have already mentioned about the energy theft and how the energy theft is taking place. They have also mentioned about how energy is being wasted due to outdated machines and plants. One way or the other, they are causing energy wastage and we are not able to conserve energy.

An hon. Member has raised an important point regarding the subsidy. We have to look at it in a different way, as regards giving subsidised energy or power to the agricultural sector. You cannot draw an analogy between agriculture and industry, big landlords and farmhouses. Seventy-five per cent of the agriculturists in India own one, two or three

acres of land. There is no assured rainfall. The vagaries of nature are there. At the same time, the Minister is curiously saying, "If you don't pay, how can we get the money to regenerate energy?" You may be correct. But in the overall interest of the country you have to give concessions to the needy persons who are depending on agriculture. Only 20% of the agriculturists are provided with irrigation. Eighty per cent of the agriculturists have no irrigation facilities. Subsidy has to be given to the agriculturists for raising of crops.

The next point is regarding clause 29 of the Bill. You have imposed a bar on civil courts in entertaining any suits or proceedings. I don't know what made you to do that and what is the recommendation of the Standing and Consultative Committees. The managers or the employees of the Power Department are not discharging their duties. They are in collusion with the big industrialists. They are, one way or the other, responsible for the theft of energy. As far as this point is concerned, I feel you have to reconsider the matter and the matter should be allowed to be decided in a court, if any dispute arises. In all other respects, I welcome this Bill. With these words, I conclude and thank you.

**मिर्जा अब्दुल रशीद** (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि पॉवर से ही मुल्क पॉवरफुल कहलाता है और अगर किसी मुल्क की तरक्की को नापा जाए तो उस मुल्क की बिजली के स्टेटस को देखा जाता है। हमारे मुल्क में तहज़ीब, तरक्की या खुशहाली इसका इनहसार बिजली पर है और बिजली - इंडस्ट्रीज़ का सैक्टर हो या ऐग्रीकल्चर का - गर्ज की जिंदगी का ओढ़ना-बिछौना है। यह बेहद जरूरी है। हमारे देश में बिजली की बड़ी कमी है लेकिन हमें उम्मीद है कि हमारे डायनैमिक मिनिस्टर साहब इस कमी को पूरा करने के प्रयास करेंगे। मैं इस बिल के हक में खड़ा हुआ हूं और इस मौके पर दो-चार बातें उनके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं। हमारी जम्मू-कश्मीर रियासत जो है, सर्वे के मुताबिक 25000 मैगावाट बिजली पैदा करने की पोटैंशियल उसमें है लेकिन पिछले 55 साल में मरकज़ी सरकारों ने और स्टेट की सरकार ने सिर्फ 1000 मैगावाट बिजली पैदा की है और वहां पर सिर्फ दो प्रोजेक्ट्स बने हैं - सलाल प्रोजेक्ट और ऊड़ी प्रोजेक्ट। ऊड़ी प्रोजेक्ट में जो 400 मैगावाट बिजली पैदा की गयी है, उसके ग्रिड स्टेशन जो हैं यह पंजाब और राजस्थान में बनाए गये हैं। अगर उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम कश्मीर में रखा जाता तो वहां की जनता को पचास पैसे फी यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली मिल सकती थी लेकिन पंजाब से या राजस्थान से जब रीडिस्ट्रीब्यूट होकर बिजली उन तक पहुंचती है तो डेढ़ रुपया फी यूनिट के हिसाब से जनता को पड़ती है। मैं यह बात इनके नोटिस में इसलिए लाना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी इसका कोई न कोई आल्टरनेटिव अरेंजमैंट करें। यही हालत हमारे सलाल प्रोजेक्ट की भी है। सलाल प्रोजेक्ट में जो 450 मैगावाट बिजली पैदा की जाती थी, आज वहां 130 या 120 मैगावाट बिजली पैदा होती है। इसकी सबसे बड़ी वजह यह है कि इसमें जितना भी सिल्ट, फिल्थ या रेत और पत्थर या मिट्टी भरी गयी है, पिछले 10-15 सालों से हम उस मिट्टी को तब तक साफ नहीं कर सकते जब तक पाकिस्तान की प्रायर परमिशन न हो

क्योंकि इंडस वॉटर ट्रीटी के तहत जब तक पाकिस्तान हमें परमिशन नहीं देगा, हम अपने प्रोजेक्ट को साफ भी नहीं कर सकते। इतना ही नहीं, जम्मू कश्मीर की सरकार ने 10 प्रोजेक्ट बनाए हुए हैं लेकिन वह परमिशन पाकिस्तान नहीं देता इसलिए वह प्रोजेक्ट आगे नहीं चल सकते। मैं ऑनरेबल मंत्री जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि पिछले दिनों जब मुशर्रफ साहब को यहां बुलाया गया था तो हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने और हमने भी उनको खत लिखा था कि मुशर्रफ साहब से इंडस वॉटर ट्रीटी की जो रिस्ट्रिक्शंस हैं, उनको रिलैक्स करने के सिलसिले में आप रिव्यू करें, बात करें। हमें उम्मीद है कि उस पर कुछ न कुछ पेशरफ्त हुई होगी वरना अगर यह सिलसिला जारी रहा तो तीनों दरिया जो हमारे हैं - सिंध, इस वक्त जो लद्दाख में बह रहा है या झेलम कश्मीर वादी में या चिनाव जम्मू में - तीनों के तीनों दरिया हमने इंडर वॉटर ट्रीटी के तहत पाकिस्तान के हवाले किए हुए हैं। किसी वक्त जब पाकिस्तान ऐक्सप्लॉयट करता है तो वह यह कहता है कि कश्मीर को तो छोड़ो, वहां का पानी भी हमारा है, वहां के दरिया भी हमारे हैं लेकिन पता नहीं हमें क्या जरूरत थी कि हमने इन दरियाओं को उनके हवाले किया। गर्मियों के मौसम में जब हमें पानी की जरूरत पड़ती है, जब तक हम उनसे परमिशन न लें, पानी नहीं ले सकते। अगर यही सिलसिला जारी रहा तो एक वक्त आएगा कि जैसे दुनिया में दिन-ब-दिन पानी की किल्लत बढ़ रही है, उस सूरत में देश को पानी की बेहद जरूरत पड़ेगी और इन तीनों दरियाओं का रुख हम भारत की तरफ मोड़कर हमेशा के लिए इसको सरसब्ज़ व शादाब बना सकते हैं लेकिन अगर यह इंडस वॉटर ट्रीटी इसी तरह रही तो आप पानी का एक कतरा भी अपनी तरफ नहीं मोड़ सकते। इसलिए मैं इनसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि जब भी मौका मिले, अब आपस में दोनों मुल्कों के दरमियान आना जाना शुरू हो गया है, इस इंडस वॉटर ट्रीटी को रिव्यू किया जाए और इसकी सारी रिस्ट्रिक्शंस को खत्म किया जाए। इसके बाद भी इन्हीं दरियाओं पर उसने बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्टस, मंगला डैम जैसे प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाए हुए हैं। उसकी रॉयल्टी भी भारत को नहीं मिलती है जबकि नेपाल से, अगर पानी उनका हो और बिजली आपकी हो तो इस स्टेज में आपको करोड़ों रुपया साल की रॉयल्टी देनी पड़ती है। हम यह चाहेंगे कि वह रॉयल्टी देश लेकर कश्मीर को दे ताकि वह प्रॉक्सी वार का मुकाबला कर सके। जहां तक जम्मू-कश्मीर में दूसरे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, मैं मंत्री जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि जितने प्रोजेक्ट्स इस वक्त आपको सबमिट किये गये हैं उनको अपनी को-ऑपोरेशंस के जरिए या गारंटी के जरिए वहां चलाने की कोशिश कीजिए क्योंकि जब तक जम्मू-कश्मीर में यह जो एक पोटैंशियल हमारे पास है और यही हमारी आमदनी का एक जरिया है वरना जम्मू-कश्मीर की रियासत में अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाने का और कोई जरिया है ही नहीं। यह आमदनी का जरिया अगर वहां शुरु नहीं किया जाएगा तो जम्मू-कश्मीर के बजट का बोझ मरकज़ को बर्दास्त करना पड़ेगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... दो मिनट में खत्म करुंगा। इस सिलसिले में रजौरी और पुंछ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में तीन प्रोजेक्ट बने हुए हैं। यह नया प्रोजेक्ट दस करोड़ का है लेकिन पैसा नहीं है। अगर वहां पर दस करोड़ का प्रोजेक्ट शुरु हो जाए तो पूरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट को लोकल बिजली मिल सकती है। इसी तरह राजौरी में खोड़ी वाली या अन्स में पांच-पांच करोड़ के प्रोजेक्ट बन सकते हैं। वहां मल्टीपरपज, मिनी प्रोजेक्ट्स को अगर हाथ में लिया जाए तो ये इलाके खुशहाल हो सकते हैं। काला कोट का एक प्रोजेक्ट जो कोयले से चलता था, उसमें करोड़ों रुपया मरकज़ ने इन्वेस्ट किया है और स्टेट ने भी उसमें कुछ डाला है। लेकिन करोड़ों रुपए इन्वेस्ट करने के बाद, आज न वहां पर कोयला है, न वहां पर बिजली है, यों ही यह सिलसिला चल रहा है। वहां पर जो इन्वेस्टमेंट हुई है, उस सारी इन्वेस्टमेंट का नुकसान हो रहा है इसीलिए मैं आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं, ताकि किसी तरीके उसको फिर

से जिंदा किया जा सके। इसके अलावा हमारी सरकार को, जम्मू-कश्मीर की सरकार को मरकज़ की तरफ से 1600 करोड़ रुपए की एसिस्टेंस मिलती है। जिस रियासत में 25,000 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करने की सलायत हो तो 1100 करोड़ रुपए की सालाना बिजली खरीदकर गुजारा किया जा सकता है। इससे साल में 500 करोड़ रुपया बचता है। मैं दोबारा ताकीद करुंगा, कष्ट दूंगा और अपने मंत्री जी से उम्मीद रखूंगा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उन पर अमल करने और उनको चलाने की कोशिश करें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kerala): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. All along, we had been discussing about generation of power for generation of energy, and we were also discussing about the gap between demand and supply. At least, now, we have started thinking about conservation of energy in all sectors; for this, a comprehensive legislation has been brought before this House, and I take this opportunity to congratulate the Government, especially, the Minister concerned, for bringing in such a legislation. Just now, Shri Santosh Bagrodia raised an apprehension regarding Inspector Raj, and he also raised apprehensions about the intentions of this Bill. Sir, energy conservation is the need of this century, the need of this era. There should be some control; there should be some authority to look into the use of energy or the efficient use of energy. This Bill mainly purports to the efficient use of energy as well as conservation of energy. If there is no control, then the unlimited power to consume energy as we like or as an organisation likes, would affect the entire country. So, there should be a regulatory mechanism, as far as conservation of energy is concerned, because energy is a national wealth or, I should say, it is the wealth of the human population, and that cannot be used in a way we like. So, I would like to say that the success of this Bill would depend on the functioning of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, which is going to be constituted, as a part of this Bill. There was the Energy Management Centre. I would like to seek one clarification from the hon. Minister. What is our past experience, as far as the functioning of the Energy Management Centre is concerned? That experience will help us in the functioning of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency. The powers and functions of the Bureau have been clearly stated, and the number of members of the Bureau has been increased from 20 to 26; experts have been included, and the Secretary to the Ministry would be the Chairman. Now, the question whether we will be able to achieve the goal or not, definitely, depends on the functioning of this particular Bureau, which is coming in place of the Energy Management Centre. This has been abolished and all the powers have been given to the Bureau of Energy Efficiency. We have so many experiences in our day-to-day life; we see energy being

wasted. We always raise a hue and cry over generation of power. But we are not thinking in terms of maintenance of energy or the conservation or preservation of energy.

Sir, I visited one house. They have one dome-light in which there are 1,500 bulbs. What would be the energy being consumed by such single connection? As far as fuel consumption is concerned -- we are having a nucleus family system with the joint family system gone; there are two-member families and three-member families -- how many vehicles a family should have? They should have some control. It was very appropriately pointed out by Comrade Shri Dipankar Mukherjee. Petrochemicals are taking away our foreign exchange. They are grabbing our foreign exchange. Thereby, the whole country is affected. The common people are affected. How many cars are required by a three-member family? So, there should be an energy audit. I fully support the arugments put forth by Shri Dipankar Mukherjee that such an audit should come from us, from this very House, from the industry, from the agriculture and also from the social sector. While, on the one hand, we have shortage of energy, on the other, we are wasting energy because there is no regulatory mechanism. So, I support this Bill. I would also like to make one suggestion to the hon. Minister. Mere legislation would not help. You should create an awareness amongst the people. That responsibility is there with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency. One of its duties is to create awareness amongst the population. From where should we start this awareness? My suggestion is that we should start this energy conservation awareness from the schools, colleges and the universities. We have to create that awareness amongst the people. For creating that awareness, we must start with the schools. I have my own experience of the energy conservation societies. There are energy conservation clubs in schools where seminars can be organised on how wastage of energy can be avoided, what the latest technology is and so on. Suppose, we are able to give all this feedback and the details to the children in schools, colleges and universities as well as to the public, the NGOs and create an awareness, we can definitely contain the wastage of energy.

Sir, this is only a beginning. We are starting a thinking on energy conservation. If the Government is serious, and the Bureau that is going to be constituted is also sincere, it will definitely achieve something and it will definitely benefit the nation. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I support the Bill. It is a one step forward in saving the wealth of the nation. The Government has already proposed to introduce another Bill, the Electricity Bill, replacing three Acts, the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the Electricity Supply Act, 1948 and the Electricity Regulatory Commission Act, 1998. I think it is on the anvil. The Government wants to replace these three Acts with the Electricity Bill. Now, it is not a new process. I feel this started from the 8th Plan. In the 8th Plan itself, the National Energy Efficiency Programme was initiated. By that, they wanted to save 2250 MW on the demand side and 2750 MW on the supply side. But by the end of the 8th Plan, after putting their best efforts, they were able to save, putting supply side and the demand side together, only 2030 MW. Anyhow, it is a welcome step. The main motives of this Bill are energy conservation standards, energy audit and building of energy conservation codes by State Governments.

These are the three areas that are envisaged in the Bill. Sir, at the same time, if you take the last five years into account, nearly 203 thermal units have already come under R&M, and by which you are able to save something, but that is not up to the expectation.

Sir, for the purpose of reforms, they have identified four areas, namely, energy audit, hundred per cent metering, elimination of power thefts under a time-bound programme and strengthening and upgradation of sub-transmission. Out of these four areas, I differ with the Government in only one area, namely, hundred per cent metering. It is not possible to do hundred per cent metering, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. Our State has given free supply of power to the farmers as well as to the people who are living below the poverty line under 'one bulb for one hut programme'. That programme is being implemented. Last year, in the month of February, the Central Government held a Conference in Delhi. In that Conference, we clearly told that we will never give up the free supply of power to the farmers. We are doing it not because it is a populist measure. We are doing it because it is an essential thing. The basic strength of our economy is based on agriculture. Therefore, what we feel is that we will not touch them and we will never give up that practice. That is number one. At the same time, we may think of how to compensate the State Government. We would talk to the Central Government, later on, as to how they can compensate the State Government. Last year, in the month of August, in this august

House, the Government had assured that they would create a fund, namely, Power Development Programme Fund, in order to help the State Electricity Boards and power utilities. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether such a fund, under the caption 'Power Development Programme Fund', has been created. If it has been created, then how much amount has been given to the State Electricity Boards to strengthen their activities? Which are the States which have been given this amount and what programme of action they have drawn up? I don't know whether it has already been taken up or not. I want the Minister to enlighten me on this, if they have done something in this regard.

Sir, as far as supply of power to the agriculture sector is concerned, the corporate sector is making a hue and cry all over the country that the loss to the State Electricity Boards is only because of the free power supply which is being made to the agriculturists. It is no so. I want to make it clear. At the same time, we have to be very clear that our T&D losses are 30 per cent. What I feel is, we should compare the international standard of PLF with our own PLF. If the Government of India tries to raise our PLF to that of international standard, then what loss would be accruing to the State Electricity Boards throughout the country by giving free power to the agriculturists? I want to know whether it would be offset by raising the capacity generation and by raising the PLF. The Government has to think over it. What I feel is, if the PLF is enhanced further, then automatically, the cost of production will come down because of the rise in the productivity. If the cost of production comes down, then the cost of subsidy which is being given by different States will also come down. When the cost of production for the industries goes down, the items produced by the industries will also become competitive in the international market. Therefore, what I feel is, you don't touch the agriculturists, in the name of rationalisation. Please don't touch those people who are living below the poverty line, in the name of rationalisation. At the same time, it can be offset by raising the PLF, by creating the Power Development Programme Fund. It would result in the reduction of the cost of production. That is what I feel, Sir, With these words, I conclude. You had planned for 5000 megawatt of additional capacity; you had also planned that about six million tonnes of petroleum products would be saved by the terminal year of the Eighth Plan. If you convey this to the nation, through this august House, then it would be of great help to the whole nation.

Sir, with regard to setting up thermal plants, our State has sent a

proposal. Coimbatore is a proper place for that. I hope, this would be considered by the hon. Minister.

With these words, I conclude.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक)** : माननीय मूल चन्द मीणा जी, आपके संज्ञान में मैं एक बात यह लाना चाहता हूं कि आपके दल का समय बिलकुल नहीं है लेकिन आपके दल के तीन माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मूल चन्द मीणा** : इससे पहले मैं आपसे बात करना चाहता था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक)** : देखिये, दो घंटे इसके लिए अलाटेड थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मूल चन्द मीणा**: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, *...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक)** : यह क्या बोल रहे हैं आप? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मूल चन्द मीणा** : मेरा नाम पहले था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री भारतेन्दु प्रकाश सिंहल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह बहुत ही गलत बात कही गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): Sir, it is not correct to say so. *(Interruptions)*

**श्री मूल चन्द मीणा** : आप सुन लीजिये। सिंहल साहब * ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा नाम पहले था * ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री भारतेन्दु प्रकाश सिंहल** : *...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक)** : आप कृपया अपने यह शब्द वापिस ले लीजिये। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मूल चन्द मीणा** : ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक)** : क्यों आप अपने ऊपर लांछन लगवा रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मूल चन्द मीणा** : आप मेरी बात सुन लें उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। दो दिन हो गये, पहले भी बिल के ऊपर मैं बोला हूं। मैंने आपसे कहा था * आज भी मेरा नाम दूसरे नम्बर पर है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक)** : आप कृपा कर के आसन ग्रहण करें।

**श्री मूल चन्द मीणा** : मैं तो बैठा हूं। * ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक)** : आप कृपा कर के आसन ग्रहण करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री मूल चन्द मीणा** : * ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक)** : आप कृपा कर के आसन ग्रहण करें। श्रीमती जमना देवी बारुपाल जी।

**श्रीमती जमना देवी बारुपाल** (राजस्थान) : परम आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज ऊर्जा संरक्षण का बिल पास होने जा रहा है, मैं भी इसका समर्थन करती हूं। यह बिल पास होना चाहिये क्योंकि बिजली का मामला ऐसा है कि आज के वक्त में कोई भी इन्सान एक मिनट भी बिजली के बिना नहीं रह सकता। मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगी। अब जहां बचत का मामला आता है, वहां मैं थोड़ा सा यह कहूंगी कि बचत कैसे हो सकती है। हमारे यहां जो मीटर रीडर होते हैं, इनके ऊपर थोड़ी सी कड़ी निगाह रखनी चाहिये क्योंकि इनसे उपभोक्ता बड़े परेशान रहते हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि हम अपने यहां जो घरेलू बिजली इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उसमें थोड़ा सस्तापन लाया जाए। देखने में यह आता है कि एक बल्ब जलता है तब भी दो सौ चार सौ रुपये का बिल आ जाता है पता नही बिजली विभाग वाले लोग क्या करते हैं। गरीब आदमी जिसके पास मजदूरी नही होती है, वह बिल नही भर पाता है। उसकी तरफ थोड़ा सा ध्यान दें। मैं कुछ बातें आपके सामने और रखना चाहती हूं। जब बिजली नीति बनाने जा रहे हैं तो इस नीति में भी थोड़ा सा ध्यान दें। सरकार जब बिजली का वितरण करे तो समदृष्टि से बिजली वितरित की जाए। मैं अपने राजस्थान का नाम लूंगी। हमारे राजस्थान में जो रूरल एरिया है, सूखा एरिया है, वहां सीमा क्षेत्र भी है जहां युद्ध की संभावना रहती है, हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे जानते हैं। लेकिन आज हम लोगों को पूरी बिजली नहीं मिल पाती है। हमें दूसरी जगहों से बिजली मोल लेनी पड़ती है। इस प्रकार इस बिजली के मामले को थोड़ा सा आप देखिये, सब लोगों की तरफ ध्यान दीजिये और इस बिजली के मामले में विशेषकर किसानों, छोटे किसानों, मजदूरों का हित कैसे हो, कैसे बिजली पहुंचाई जाए, किस तरह से उनको पूरी बिजली दी जाए ताकि वह छोटे - छोटे कुओं से पानी निकाल सकें, कृषि का उत्पादन कर सकें। छोटे उद्योगों को भी लाभ दिया जाए। बचाने की प्रवृत्ति तो हमारी बहुत है। लेकिन यह बिजली है ही ऐसी जिसमें कुछ कर नहीं पाते हैं। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी बहुत प्रयत्न करते हैं। कई छोटे - छोटे मेगावाट की योजनाएं भी बनाई हैं। लेकिन हमारे राजस्थान में कोयले की कमी है और जल संसाधनों की भी कमी है जिससे कि हम पूरी बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं कर सकते हैं। बचत की बहुत कोशिश करते हैं। किसी आदमी ने कहा कि बटन नहीं दबाते हैं। यह मेरे दिमाग में अभी आया कि यह शिक्षा जो है - जैसे मां अपने बच्चे को घरेलू शिक्षा देती है ऐसे ही हमारी शिक्षा में एक ऐसा पृष्ठ हो जिसमें हमारे बच्चों को प्रारंभिक शिक्षा में सिखाना चाहिए कि किस तरह से बच्चे इस बात पर मनन कर सकते हैं। करनी और कथनी में यदि अंतर रहेगा सभी नागरिकों के और सभी अधिकारियों के, तो मैं सोचती हूं कि यह कार्य जो है यह सफल नहीं होगा।

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

मुझे एक बात और याद आ गयी कि हमारे देश के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू से एक दिन हम दर्शनलाभ के लिए गए। वे जब मेरे पिताजी के साथ उठकर बाहर निकले तो उन्होंने अपने बरामदे की, कमरे की बिजली का स्विच जो था वह अपने आप बद किया। तीन-चार घंटे मेरा दिमाग परेशान रहा कि इतने बड़े हिंदुस्तान के आदमी को क्या कमी है जो अपने हाथ से बिजली बंद करें। लेकिन वे सोचते हैं कि एक बल्ब एक घंटा, सौ वाट का बल्ब अगर एक घंटा जलता है तो उसका खर्च दो रुपए प्रति दिन का आता है। यह सबके दिमाग में बात आए तो बिजली की बचत हो सकती है। लेकिन मेरे राजस्थान में आप कोई ऐसी नीति बनाकर उसको जरूर प्राथमिकता दें।

आपने बोलने के लिए मौका दिया इसलिए सदन को और आपको, सबको धन्यवाद।

**प्रो. रामदेव भंडारी (बिहार)** : माननीय महोदय, हमारे देश में बिजली की जितनी आवश्यकता है उतनी बिजली हम पैदा नहीं कर पाते हैं। जो बिजली पैदा होती है उसका भी सही तरीके से उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। बड़े पैमाने पर बिजली का दुरुपयोग होता है। बिजली की चोरी होती है और चोरी कोई किसान नहीं करते हैं। भारी पैमाने पर जो बिजली की चोरी होती है वह चोरी बड़ी बड़ी जो फैक्ट्रियां होती हैं, जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग होते हैं उनमें होती है और वह बिजली के जो अधिकारी और कर्मचारी होते हैं उनकी मिलीभगत से चोरी होती है। उसके दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए उस चोरी को रोकना होगा। शादी ब्याह में भी और जो बड़े - बड़े समारोह होते हैं उनमें भी हम चाहें तो बिजली की कटौती कर सकते हैं। वह बिजली जो बचेगी वह हम उत्पादन कार्यों में लगा सकते हैं।

महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं। मुझे उस कमेटी में रहने का अवसर मिला है। अपनी ओर से यह पूरा प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इस देश में बिजली की जो स्थिति है उसमें सुधार हो और अधिक से अधिक बिजली का उपयोग हो सके। अभी - अभी डिनर पर ग्रुप्स में लोगो को बुलाया था। ग्रुप्स में भी वे लोगों से बात करते रहे हैं और कोशिश करते रहे हैं कि इस दिशा में सुधार हो।

महोदय, बिहार में बड़ी - बड़ी नदियां हैं और हम चाहें तो वहां पनबिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं। मगर मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि इसके लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को नेपाल सरकार से बात करनी पड़ेगी। बिजली के कुछ आल्टरनेटिव सोर्सेज भी हैं जैसे कि सोलर एनर्जी है, हवा से भी बिजली पैदा होती है, बायो गैस से भी बिजली पैदा होती है। तो ऊर्जा के जो आल्टरनेटिव सोर्सेज हैं उस ओर भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए क्योंकि अभी भी लाखों गाव इस देश में हैं जिन्होंने बिजली का मुंह नहीं देखा है। उनके गांव में बिजली का बल्ब नहीं जला है। आजादी के 54 वर्ष के बाद भी हम उन तक बिजली नहीं पहुंचा सके हैं, पानी नहीं पहुंचा सके हैं, खाना नहीं दे सके हैं। यह इस देश के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है। जो बिजली पैदा होती है, उस बिजली का ट्रांसमिशन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में भी काफी लॉस होता है। इसलिए उस ओर भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए ताकि उस लॉस को भी हम बचा सके।

अंत में, बिजली संरक्षण के लिए यह जो बिल लाया गया है, इस बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हूं और मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI RANGANATH MISRA (Orissa): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. When my good friend, Mr. Dipankar Mukherjee, was speaking and explained his experience, I remembered of one of my own. That is how I felt tempted to speak on this Bill. Before I became a Judge in the High Court of Orissa, I had been noticing that a lot of lights were burning till about 8.30 p.m. or 9.00 p.m., though the activities of the court closed at about 5.00 p.m. The first thing I thought of was that I must look after this and see that within fifteen minutes of the functioning of the court being over, the lights are switched off. I mentioned it to the Chief Justice. He said, 'You have a round. Look into this. Then let us see what is happening." In one year, I had brought about a savings of Rs. 2.5 lakhs on electricity charges. This is an experience which I thought I should share with the House. I would say that it is possible to save energy.

Handling a cement factory's case in the Supreme Court, we came across this experience. Sir, load shedding was one-third. That means, eight hours load shedding and sixteen hours of working. During the load shedding period, the Company had been drawing electricity as usual, but the record showed that it was closed. Cement was scarce at that time. Therefore, the cement produced was sold at a higher rate than the market rate. No electricity charges were paid to the State Board. Income-tax was not paid on one-third of the benefit that should have normally been earned and, ultimately, black marketing was going on. Therefore, what is necessary is, education should come at the right point. There should be a sense of involvement of everyone. Energy is an indispensable item of living, and ever since its creation, I think, mankind has been trying to save energy, look after energy, find out energy sources and having habitations where energy is available. That has been the sole attraction for the commencement of society, development and other activities. Therefore, the slogan should be, "Consume energy when you must." I think, this Bill is an attempt for that purpose. The community should get attuned to the habit of not spending energy when it is not necessary. Energy should not be allowed to be wasted. That should be our approach.

I have a little comment on the Bill. We have two authorities here. The first one is the Governing Council and the other is the Bureau. Clause 4(3) provides that the Governing Council may exercise all the powers and do all the acts and things which the Bureau is entitled to do. I do not

understand why should there be two bodies -- the Bureau and the Governing Council -- when the activities of the Bureau can be handled by the Governing Council to the fullest extent. We are having the Power Minister. We have six Secretaries to the Government of India, and nineteen other officers. We have such a big body. So, having another body, which has the authority of exercising the powers of the other, I think, is not necessary. The hon. Minister may kindly apply his mind to find out whether both the bodies should really exist or are necessary for the purpose of this statute. Thank you.

**विद्युत मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रभु)** : सर, मैं सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। आज यह जो विधेयक हमने इस सदन के सामने रखा है, उसके संबंध में जिन्होंने भी बात की, उन सभी ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है और उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। As many as sixteen hon. Members have spoken on this Bill and have significantly contributed in making very useful suggestions which I have taken note of. To the extent possible, I would like to react on each of those points during the course of my reply.

Many Members have made some significant suggestions. Hon. Member, 'Pt.' Dipankar Mukherjee, has also made very useful suggestions. And, as the new title, I think, has been given in the House, and everybody appreciated it, we can take it as a title approved by the House. He has really made some very good suggestions. It is true that our country needs an overall energy policy. There is no doubt about it. Unfortunately, the subject of energy is fragmented and divided, and is now handled by several Ministries. As a result of that -- though we really need it -- we, unfortunately could not police a policy of that sort. However, we need to apply our minds together, put our heads together. We must come out with a comprehensive energy policy as quickly as possible. I am not waiting for that to happen, but, as the Power Minister, I have come out with a very comprehensive power policy and a blueprint for action on each of the issues which have been mentioned in this House. The experts have also been talking on various issues pertaining to the power sector. I promise the House that this blueprint will be circulated to all the hon. Members of Parliament, maybe, within one month from today. It is a very comprehensive document, and, I am very sure, when you go through it, you will definitely feel that we are addressing the issues, as they should be. In fact, the hon. Member who initiated the discussion, Shri Kidwai, really, mentioned that we should not have a lopsided policy, and we should look at

generation. But when we talk about generation, people feel that our policy is cued in favour of generation, and we are not taking enough care of other relevant areas, like distribution and transmission. Therefore, if you are really talking about a lopsided policy, coming out with a Bill like this, in fact, takes care of it and reduces that lopsidedness, and comes out with a balanced policy. The effort is to bring about a balance that was not present in the earlier policy. In fact, so far, all our efforts have been -- as one of the hon. Members mentioned -- when there is a demand-supply gap, one of the ways to reduce it is to increase the supply. But another way to look at it is that we can also reduce the demand and can bring about a semblance of balance within this imbalanced situation. Therefore, this Bill, in fact, is attempting to reduce and to attack the problem from the demand side. At the same time, it does not mean that we are ignoring the policies and we are ignoring the need to add more capacity. But it does not also mean that we should ignore our demand and management. Therefore, this is a very important Bill, which, in fact, targets demand and management, as a major initiative. I fully agree that this is only the first step forward. It is not one that this step is going to cure all the ills that the power sector is faced with. It is not that this one initiative is going to tackle all the problems of demand and management. It is not one that this initiative is going to bring about energy conservation immediately. At the same time, some legislative framework is also necessary. Education is also necessary; I will come to it. But a legislative framework is also necessary to support the awareness. Therefore, this Bill is a step in the right direction. In fact, my friend, Shri Dipankar Mukherjee, pointed out, "Fans are still running", and I was just watching that they are still running...*(Interruptions)*... So, even if you have the awareness, and you try to create the awareness, if there is no such force which can enforce it, there is no use. We can make sure that we really have an apparatus to put, actually, into being what really needs to be done. Therefore, a legislative framework is also necessary to support the awareness. So, awareness is a pre-requisite, but legislative framework is also a next step, and that is what the Government has decided to take. Sir, 'integrated policy' is something which Mr. Kidwai has talked about, and there, he said that we needed a technical commission. I don't think we really need a technical commission. Then, why is the Ministry for? If we need a technical commission, there is a need for a commercial commission, we need another commission; and then we need many commissions to look into all these commissions. Then, probably, this problem can never be solved. Therefore, my Ministry has come out with a blueprint, which I will

present to you. It is not my claim that this is a comprehensive document which tries to deal with all the problems, but I would now be guided by the combined wisdom of the House. I will present it to you, and then I will wait for your comments so that we can enrich that document with more and important interventions that I will be receiving from all of you. Sir, Mr. Dipankar had also talked about a very important issue of fuel policy. whether we really need to generate power by using liquid fuel which had been done in the past. Sir, I am happy to announce that very soon, I will be coming out with a Liquid Fuel Policy. In fact, I have directed the Ministry to work on it. Very soon, we will be coming out with a Liquid Fuel Policy. To what extent we really need liquid fuel for generation of energy and generation of electricity? Therefore, a Liquid Fuel Policy will also be submitted to the country very soon. Sir, another important issue which has been raised by many hon. Members is about energy mix. Sir, it is true that the figures, which have been given, are not the correct figures. I will give you the correct figures. Sir, 71% of our electricity is generated from thermal source; 24% is generated from hydro source; only two-and-a-half per cent is generated from nuclear source; only one-and-a-half percent is really generated from renewable sources like wind, mainly; a very small amount from solar source; almost nothing from oceanic energy and a very insignificant portion from bio-mass gasification, but, Sir, the potential to generate energy from these sources is phenomenal. Therefore, the energy mix is a very important issue. In fact, it has also something to do with the peak level shortages. In fact, the best way to solve the peak level requirement of energy is to generate energy from hydro sources because that is one way that can really take care of requirement of energy at a particular time. Actually, the thermal plants or the baseload plants can really take care of the baseload requirement, but not so much of the requirement that is there during the peak period. So, the Government has decided to come out with the energy mix. In fact, out of the total incremental electricity that will be generated, maybe, from the Eleventh Plan onwards, 20% of that will be generated from the renewable source. We will try to generate an additional 20% from the nuclear source, and, atleast, 35% of the incremental source should come from hydro. Somebody said, "potential for hydro in India is about 80,000." It is not 80,000, but it is 150,000. In fact, again, the CEA has been directed to do ranking studies, to find out how much of this potential can be utilised in how much period of time; therefore, even that exercise has been carried out. My friends from Jammu and Kashmir, from Uttranchal and from the North-East will greatly benefit

because that power will be generated mainly up in the Himalyas, in the North or in the North-East, that is, the eastern part of the Himalyas or the western part of the Himalyas. Sir, that power will be a source of revenue for many of the States in that part of the country. In fact,-- somebody mentioned about Bhutan --Bhutan is going to benefit so much that the *per capita* income of Bhutan will be higher than that of India, only because the power that will be generated by Bhutan will be brought to India. Therefore, Sir, that benefit also can accrue to our friends in the North- East and in the North. Therefore, the Government has decided to launch a massive hydro development programme, which will take care not only of energy mix, but also of several other issues. Sir, Mr. Kidwai has also mentioned about large dams, and how China has specialised in generating power from small dams. It is true that China is doing that, but I would like to remind the hon. Member that the biggest ever hydro development programme anywhere in the world is, right now, being carried out by China. The name of that Project is "Three Gorges." It is going to produce more than 18,000 megawatt of power in one single location. It is the largest ever power plant anywhere in the world. That is what China is doing. As we talk about energy mix, we also need to have a mix of small dams and, wherever they are viable, even big dams. So; we should not have any dogmas in saying that this is good or that is bad. What is really necessary for the country, we should try to do. And, let me assure the House that our emphasis is definitely on small dams, but that does not mean that we should ignore the potential that is there in the North-East, that could not be fully exploited. In fact, now, we have decided to go for a stand-alone system. Each and every district will try to convert itself into a unit, wherein the resources available within that district will be assessed and they will be harnessed within the district, and the power will be distributed in that district. Therefore, we are now saying -- not necessarily, we have to create a national grid, -- that we are doing -- that we must have a stand-alone system. It is a new policy which we have now started and we are going to come out with some stand-alone system, on an exclusive basis, in some parts of the country. Therefore, we are also working on this. Mr. Dipankar Mukherjee touched on a very important aspect, that is, our real problem is the peak level shortages. In fact, the energy level shortage is not as significant or they are not contributing to the problem, as much as the peak level shortages are really doing. Therefore, we are working on several things, but one interesting thing I would like to tell you; if you can change a load from peak level to a non-peak level, many of our problems can be

solved. Sir, we are working on this. For example, in Pondicherry, we are working with the State Government to find out whether Pondicherry industry can work only during the night time so that during the day, that power can be used for commercial, residential and agricultural purposes. If they use it during the night, we will be able to give them power at a cheaper rate. Therefore, this commercial intervention is also necessary, and that can be done throughout the country. For example, we are now already doing that. We are now giving the Delhi's off-peak power to Punjab and Rajasthan for agricultural purposes. So, we have already started doing that. We have appointed a Committee very recently for this. In fact, I will be coming out with a comprehensive policy on this within the next few months. So, that would really take care of it. Without any investment, by just doing some administrative changes, we will be able to shift the peak-load to the non-peak time, which will not only save a substantial amount of money, but the energy could also be made available to the consumers without much of investment. Sir, Mr. Ramachandraiah, has too talked about the two bar tariff. In fact, the new policy that we are now thinking of will take care of this problem. There should not be, really speaking, a cost plus tariff fixation. There is no need to do that. We really need to go on a basis wherein a tariff can be fixed, and based on tariff only, the new projects can be approved. There is no need to do that. In fact, we are also thinking that for power generation, there is really no need of giving new licenses. In fact, the Regulatory Commission which has been set up by an Act of Parliament are the ones who should be really deciding about the tariff. If the tariff is reasonable, then power projects can come up, if they conform to the technical standards that will be specified. Sir, the power theft is another issue that has been pointed out by some hon. Members. In fact, the Government is coming out with a legislation. We are trying to make power theft a very serious offence. I think, that will really take care of many of the issues. Sir, I am very happy to say that the Government have decided to launch a very ambitious programme of linking all the distribution feeders in the country to come out with a national information system in the country. So, for the first time, you will know about all the technical parameters, the commercial problems, including theft and other issues. This management information system can flow from every distribution feeder to the whole of the country. That system would be really the basis, the backbone for taking commercial decisions. So, we are launching this. It should also take care of several other problems including transparency and the other problem that you have talked about. This issue will be launched very soon. Sir, research

**5.00 P.M.**

and modernisation of the existing power plant is a major issue. In fact, the NTPC has been asked now to look into this issue for almost all the power SEBs of the country. In fact, the plant load factor of the NTPC is very high, except in western regions where the load demand is low; but in the State sector PLF, much desires to be done. Therefore, R&M potential will be exploited fully. For that, under the accelerated power development programme of the Government wherein Rs. 3,000 crores have been earmarked for the current year, 40 per cent of that will be exclusively used for repairs and modernisation. The NTPC would be doing this job in a much bigger way. Sir, agriculture is an issue which you have really talked, but metering and charging somebody has nothing to do with the metering. Sir, let me given you a small example. Sir, in some States, they do not charge land revenue, they do not collect land revenue; but does this mean that those States do not have a land record? The land records and charging collective land revenue are two different things. So, having an electricity metre is one thing and charging for that metre is something different. For really coming out with an energy audit as you have talked about, you really have to have a primary energy audit, and for this metering is a must. Therefore, the Government has decided to launch this programme. Sir, many Members have said that awareness is a must. In fact, again, I am happy to say that we have decided to launch a massive awareness campaign, not just for energy conservation, but for several issues related to energy, including theft. The campaign has already been launched. In fact, now I am appealing to all the mass media to allow us a free space, a free air time so that we can use that time to propogate this idea. And, in fact, this is one of the most important public policy initiatives. Therefore, I am sure, we will be able to do this also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: You are talking on behalf of the Ministry of Power. You know petroleum is a very, very big component of this energy conservation and whatever you are saying on behalf of the Government is only on the power front. What about the petroleum, because energy conservation is not the power conservation.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: I agree. As I told you that we really need a comprehensive energy policy, but as I have said we are all waiting for that, because it will involve several other Ministries. Even while that is being done, what my Ministry could do, we are already trying to do that. That is what I am trying to say. Sir, it is said that energy saved is energy

generated. It is always true. Even in cricket, as is said, a run saved is like a run scored; a rupee saved is like a rupee earned. But in energy, it is not, one energy unit saved is like one unit of energy generated. In fact, if you save one unit of energy, it is like not required to generate three units of energy because of T&D losses, and all, including auxiliary consumption. Therefore, this is a very important issue and we really are working on that. In fact, Sir, one hon. Member wanted to know as to what is the potential of that. The real potential for saving the energy from this source could be as high as up to 30-40 per cent of the entire sector. To assess the potential of energy in each of the sector, for the first time -- because that was not done earlier -- we have appointed a NGO, called USEA and they will be submitting not only a potential report, but also an action plan to harness that potential within the next few months. I will also share this with you so that we can really know as to how much potential is really available. I think, these are some of the initiatives that we have taken.

In fact, somebody has said that small and big industries are being treated on par. It is not so because wherever a penalty has to be imposed against a company or against an entity or against a commercial building which is going to use that energy it has to be designated as a designated user. A designated user, therefore, by supposition, is a user who is going to use the energy beyond a particular level. So, there is nothing like small or big industries. That particular user has to conform to the norms. If he does not conform to the norms, then, the penalty has to be imposed against him. Therefore, these provisions have been made. I want to assure the House again that none of these provisions will be implemented through force. We will be trying to use the provisions of this Bill to creating an awareness ensuring consumer participation and endorsing self-regulatory mechanism.

Sir, I have already started meeting people belonging to several organisations for creating the self-regulatory framework. Maybe next week or next month, I am going to meet the people from the building industry. I am also going to meet representatives of consumer organisations, farmers organisations. I have already met the people from the manufacturing sector. So, all these are really aimed at setting up of a self-regulatory framework. Through that, we will implement the various provisions of the Bill.

With this, I am sure the entire House will support this Bill unanimously which has already been passed by the Lok Sabha unanimously

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक)** : प्रश्न यह है :

"कि ऊर्जा के प्रभावी उपयोग और इसके संरक्षण तथा तत्संबंधी या आनुषंगिक मामलों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।"

**प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।**

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक)** : अब हम विधेयक पर धारा - वार विचार करेंगे।

**धारा-2 से धारा-62 तथा अनुसूची विधेयक का अंग बने।**

**धारा-1 तथा अधिनियमन सूत्र और शीर्षक विधेयक के अंग बने।**

**SHRI SURESH PRABHU**: Sir, I move :

*"That the Bill be passed."*

**प्रस्ताव पर मत लिया गया और वह स्वीकृत हुआ।**

SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a request to you. The next Bill, the Delhi Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1997 be taken up later on because there is a move to bring forth amendments to this Bill. In view of this, I would request you to take up the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Bill,2001. There is some urgency also with regard to this Bill.

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## THE PROTECTION OF PLANT VARIETIES AND FARMERS' RIGHTS BILL, 2001

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक)** :अब हम पौधा किस्म और कृषक अधिकार संरक्षण विधेयक, 2001 लेते हैं। माननीय कृषि मंत्री।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AJIT SINGH): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I move :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an effective system for protection of plant varieties, the rights of farmers and plant breeders and to encourage the deve-lopment of new varieties of plants, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration. "